

PLAN

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TITLE

PPCP Preparedness, Prevention & Contingency Plan

Approved:

Charlie Resinger Operations Manager

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1 Introduction

This Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan is devised to consolidate established guidelines related to emergency and material waste response, and operational safety into one cohesive response plan. To provide a safe working environment, all aspects of the work environment must be carefully analyzed and considered, and the risks associated with those procedures calculated and resolved. With proper training and increased operator awareness we can then increase the proper responsive action to emergency and material waste responses.

The goal of this response plan will be to ensure the proper response of management to emergency, materials waste, and operational safety situations by encouraging the use of preventative approaches to deal with unwarranted releases of toxic, hazardous, or other pollutants to the environment. This plan will be reviewed and updated annually by the company and safety committee.

1.1 **Scope**

This written response plan addresses the potential of an accidental pollution of air, land, or water or of the endangerment of public health and safety through the accidental release of toxic, hazardous, or other polluting materials that exist within the workplace. Combined Systems, Inc. shall adhere to all Government regulatory regulations, standards and requirements set forth by the Department of Defense (DoD), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Requirements for this plan are established primarily in 40 CFR 265 Subpart C and D "Preparedness and Prevention" and "Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures". These regulations stipulate the criteria of the Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan, material waste response procedures, and the components for a source reduction strategy.

The information in this document may not necessarily reflect the current position of Combined Systems, Inc. This document is not intended and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the United States.

Details of the specific regulatory requirements are present in the applicable State and EPA regulations.

1.2 Objectives

This manual serves as a guide to help understand the contingencies, prevention methods, and preparedness techniques used in response to hazardous releases. Specifically, you will be able to:

- Understand the actions to be taken in response to fire, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents.
- Understand the procedures related to spill prevention, control, and countermeasures to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents.
- Knowledgeable in the arrangement agreed upon by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, or other response teams with the company.
- Be familiar with the primary evacuation plan for the facility.

Use this list of objectives to check your knowledge of this topic after you complete the training session. Contact the Environment or Director of Safety for any further questions or points of interest.

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1.3 Responsibilities

Proper preparedness, prevention and contingency planning are a primary concern of safety management, and questions regarding this plan are strongly encouraged. To provide a structure to this response plan, certain duties and responsibilities have been delegated to select individuals and have the following responsibilities as indicated below. The listed employees are required to do their active part during a hazardous spill or release.

1.3.1 Emergency Coordinator

In the event of a workplace emergency, the emergency coordinator has the authority to direct all reasonable and prudent actions until the arrival of emergency response services. At that point, the emergency coordinator will serve as an advisory consultant to the incident commander.

The emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the company's contingency plan, and all operations and activities conducted at the facility. He must also know the location and characteristics of waste handled, the locations of all records, and know the facility layout.

1.3.2 Incident Commander

Upon arrival of emergency response services, the ranking officer on the first arriving unit will assume command and control as per their department's standard operating procedures.

• Fire Response: Jamestown Fire Department

Law Enforcement: P.A. State Police & Jamestown P.D.

Medical Emergency: Jamestown Emergency

These services may request a yearly or periodic site inspection, the review and amendment of evacuation/egress plans, the verification of all inspection tags for extinguishers, and that all extinguishers are properly charged, marked, and positioned.

Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the company to provide them with a current response plan that accurately reflects the facility. This response plan will be reviewed and updated annually by the company and corresponding department.

1.3.3 Emergency Response Liaison

The emergency response liaison shall serve as a mediatory between the emergency coordinator and the incident commander with management, the company, and the public information officer. In addition to this, the emergency response liaison shall act as a technical advisor between the incident commander and the emergency coordinator.

He shall have intimate knowledge of the materials and of how they may react in a given situation. Supervisors are to report to him of any hazards he may not be aware of and personnel status. If the emergency coordinator is not present during an incident, the emergency response liaison shall fall in his steed.

1.3.4 Environmental Safety

Environmental safety is responsible for enforcing all applicable provisions of this contingency plan. This include but is not limited to, ensuring that quantity limits are being maintained, that the site map and Quantity/Distances are accurate, and that work areas are equipped with proper emergency response equipment.

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2 Regulatory Summary

Requirements for this plan are established primarily in 40 CFR 265 Subpart C and D (40 CFR 265.32 and 265.51) "Preparedness and Prevention" and "Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures", and is also found in 25 Pa. Code § 262 "Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste", 25 Pa. Code § 264 "Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities", and 25 Pa. Code § 265 "Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities". These regulations stipulate the criteria of the Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan, material waste response procedures, and the components for a source reduction strategy.

Being that this code is only used for reference purposes only, it is recognized that it shall not apply to the retail sail of consumer goods, display site storage, the manufacture, transportation or storage of said materials that falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, by federal or state agencies, or other agencies.

In order to fully understand the responsibilities and regulations of preparedness, prevention and contingency planning, corresponding federal and state laws and regulations will be applied, whichever is deemed more stringent or restricting on the based application.

2.1 Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Requirements

Preparedness, prevention and contingency requires companies to minimize and abate hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or release of solid wastes to the air, soil, or surface and underground water. These requirements cover the generation, storage, transport, recycling, treatment, disposal of hazardous wastes, processing and disposal of residual and municipal wastes of any hazardous, residual, municipal, or medical wastes.

2.2 Spill/Leak Prevention and Response Requirements

Spill and leak prevention and response requires companies maintain prevention and control of accidental discharges of regulated and hazardous substances and downstream notification requirements. These requirements cover the production, storage, processing, refining, handling, and transferring of hazardous substances.

3 Description of Facility

Combined Systems, Inc. currently has ten production and two warehouse buildings developed on ninety-two out of the one hundred and forty four acres of land owned by the company. The surrounding areas are of low populated agricultural land while the rest is lined with a densely wooded area. All of these facilities are made of steel, wood and/or concrete construction. The floors are of solid concrete pads that are laid on a leveled gravel foundation. Supporting bathrooms, smoking pavilion, and break rooms are in designated areas. IBD distances as required separate each building from each other.

Process operations are separated by buildings and distance to ensure the safety of the employees and to comply with applicable government regulations. Telephone and electricity are the only utilities entering into the facility. The power line comes in by pole, and then travels underground to an electrical junction box. Description of facilities, including size, construction design and materials, fire resistive capabilities, utilities and current compliance with existing building regulations and codes as presented below.

3.1 Facility Layout

The chart presented below provides safety details as supported in the DoD Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives, DoD 4145.26-M. The listed hazard classification is the primary or dominant hazard specified for that operating area, the NEW represents the Net Explosive Weight permitted in that area, and the IBD Distances represents the required Inhabited Building Distance required distance between operating buildings in the left column while the right column provides the actual minimum distance available to that building.

Operational Site Plan & Quantity Distance					Distance		Notations &
Location	Hazard Class *	NEW ❖ (in pounds)	Type of Distance	Limiting Site (ES) Structure	to Limiting Structure	Required Distance §	References (DoD 4145.26-M) →
Building A	None	None		Bld. B	100 ft.		
Building B	None	None		Bld. A	100 ft.		
Building C (Grouped with Building D)	1.4	No Limit	ILD	Bld. F	60 ft.	50 ft. (3)	AP2.T15
Building D (Grouped with Building C)	1.1	3 NEW	IBD HFD	Bld. G W. Property Line	140 ft. 281 ft.	60 ft. 379 ft. ⁽¹⁾	AP2.T1 AP2.T2
Building E	None	None		Bld. O	121 ft.		
Building F	None	None		Bld. K	22 ft.		
Building G	1.1 1.3 1.4	20 NEW 3,911 NEW No Limit	IBD HFD IBD IBD	Bld. L & MG-2 W. Property Line Bld. L & MG-2 Bld. L & MG-2	110 ft. 239 ft. 110 ft. 110 ft.	109 ft. 529 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 109 ft. 100 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15
Building H	1.1 1.3 1.4	13 NEW 2,556 NEW 3,000 NEW	IBD HFD IBD IBD	Bld. F W. Property Line Bld. F Bld. F	96 ft. 457 ft. 96 ft. 96 ft.	96 ft. 495 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 96 ft. 75 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15
Building I	1.1 1.3 1.4	18 NEW 3,452 NEW No Limit	IBD HFD IBD IBD	Bld. H E. Property Line Bld. H Bld. H	105 ft. 312 ft. 105 ft. 105 ft.	105 ft. 521 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 105 ft. 100 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15
Building J	1.1	15 NEW 2,932 NEW	IBD PTRD HFD IBD	E. Property Line Bld. J Ctrl Room E. Property Line E. Property Line	100 ft. 34 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	100 ft. 66 ft. 506 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 100 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14
Building K	None	None		Bld. F	22 ft.		
Building L	1.1 1.3 1.4	20 NEW 3,911 NEW No Limit	IBD HFD IBD IBD	Bld. G W. Property Line Bld. G Bld. G	110 ft. 422 ft. 110 ft. 110 ft.	109 ft. 529 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 109 ft. 100 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15
Building M	1.1 1.3 1.4	27 NEW 5,529 NEW No Limit	IBD HFD IBD IBD	Bld. L E. Property Line Bld. L Bld. L	121 ft. 319 ft. 121 ft. 121 ft.	121 ft. 553 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 121 ft. 100 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15

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Building MS-1 (Grouped with Building MS-2)	None	None		Bld. K	110 ft.		
Building MS-2 (Grouped with Building MS-1)	None	None		Bld. K	110 ft.		
Building N	1.1 1.3 1.4	64 NEW 1,436 NEW No Limit	IBD ILD PTRD HFD IBD	E. Property Line Bld. M Bld. J Ctrl Room E. Property Line Bld. J Ctrl Room Bld. J Ctrl Room	163 ft. 123 ft. 81 ft. 163 ft. 81 ft. 81 ft.	160 ft. 72 ft. ⁽²⁾ 96 ft. 621 ft. ⁽¹⁾ 81 ft. 75 ft.	AP2.T1 AP2.T5 AP2.T1 AP2.T2 AP2.T14 AP2.T15
Building O	None	None		Bld. E	121 ft.		
MG-1	1.1	1,000 NEW	IBD IMD HFD	S. Property Line MG-3 S. Property Line	400 ft. 107 ft. 400 ft.	515 ft. 60 ft. 1,250 ft. ⁽¹⁾	AP2.T1 AP2.T6 & AP2.T7
MG-2	1.3	2,945 NEW	IBD IMD	Bld. G MG-4	110 ft. 69 ft.	101 ft. 68 ft.	AP2.T14 AP2.T14
MG-3	1.1	2,000 NEW	IBD IMD HFD	S. Property Line MG-1 S. Property Line	515 ft. 107 ft. 515 ft.	504 ft. 76 ft. 1,250 ft. (1)	AP2.T1 AP2.T6 & AP2.T7
MG-4	1.3	2,945 NEW	IBD IMD	Bld. G MG-2 & MG-6	190 ft. 69 ft.	101 ft. 68 ft.	AP2.T14 AP2.T14
MG-5	1.1	2,000 NEW	IBD IMD HFD	S. Property Line MG-7 S. Property Line	711 ft. 100 ft. 711 ft.	515 ft. 76 ft. 1,250 ft. ⁽¹⁾	AP2.T1 AP2.T6 & AP2.T7
MG-6	1.3	2,945 NEW	IBD IMD	Bld. G MG-4	270 ft. 69 ft.	101 ft. 68 ft.	AP2.T14 AP2.T14
MG-7	1.1	1,000 NEW	IBD IMD HFD	S. Property Line MG-5 S. Property Line	819 ft. 100 ft. 819 ft.	515 ft. 60 ft. 1,250 ft. (1)	AP2.T1 AP2.T6 & AP2.T7

- **Reference:** References made to DoD 4145.26-M
 - (1) C5.8.1.5.1.1. The minimum HFD distance may extend onto uninhabited areas (such as swamp, forest, or agricultural land)
 - (2) C5.5.3. ILD is the required separation distance between a PES and other facilities related to the explosives mission.
 - (3) *Table AP2.T15 Note 1* Magazines storing only HD 1.4 AE may be located at these IMD or ILD from all other magazines or operating buildings regardless of the HD or NEWQD authorized in those adjacent structures.
- * *Notes:* For point of reference, definitions for columns marked with the bullet to the left are defined as follows:

Hazard Class – Dangerous goods are marked by its primary class (or division) number indicating the primary hazard associated with that material or item.

NEW – Total permissible Net Explosive Weight represented in pounds.

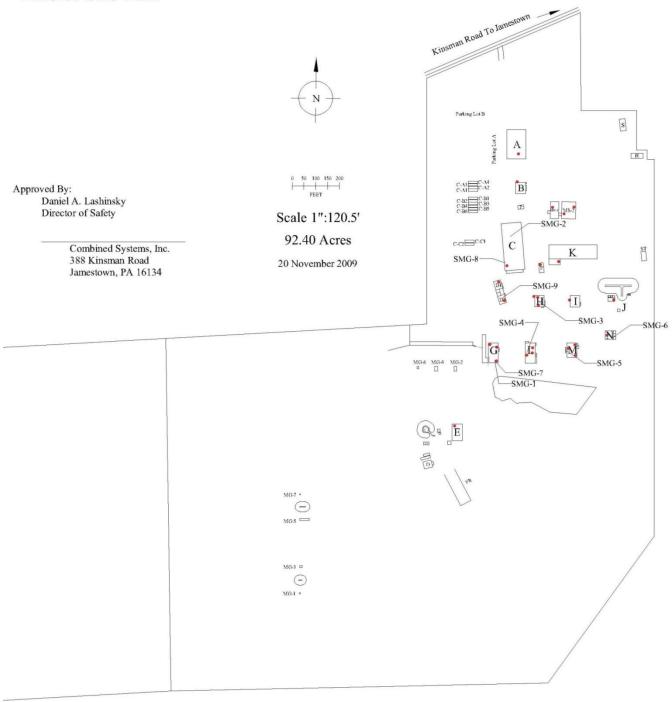
IBD – Inhabited Building Distance is the separation distance between potential explosive sites (PES) and non-associated exposed sites (ES) requiring a high degree of

protection from an accidental explosion.

- **PTRD** Public traffic route distance
- HFD Hazard Fragment Distance
- *ILD* Intraline Distance
- *IMD* Intermagazine Distance
- + *DoD 4145.26-M*: Contractors Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives:
 - AP2.T1 Hazard Division 1.1 for IBD and PTRD
 - AP2.T2 Hazard Division 1.1 for HFD
 - AP2.T5 Hazard Division 1.1 for ILD
 - AP2.T6 Hazard Division 1.1 for IMD Hazard Factors
 - AP2.T7 Hazard Division 1.1 for K = 1.1, 1.25, 2, 2.75, 4.5, and 5
 - AP2.T8 Hazard Division 1.1 for K = 6, 8, 9, 11, 18, and 40
 - AP2.T14 Hazard Division 1.3 for IBD, PTRD, IMD and ILD
 - AP2.T15 Hazard Division 1.4 for IBD, PTRD, IMD and ILD

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Master Site Plan



3.1.1 Building A: (Non-Energetic Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 80'X125' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

A break room and a pair of restrooms are provided in this area. Safety features include fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (2 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)

3.1.2 Building B: (Hydra Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X48' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)

3.1.3 Building C: (Shipping & Receiving and Warehouse Facility)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 84'X204' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

A break room and a pair of restrooms are provided in this area. Safety features include; exhaust ventilation system, pneumatic air presses and fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (6 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (4 each)
- 3. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (2 each)

3.1.4 Building D: (Aerosol Production and R&D Facility)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. This building is a 30'X100' that is sectioned off into three areas, D-1 is 30'X36'X10', D-2 is 30'X36'X10' and the Breezeway storage area is 30'X28'X10'. The 30'X100' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside

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supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; static resistant paint and fire extinguishers at points of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (3 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (2each)

3.1.5 Building E: (CS Processing & Storage)

This is a permanent operating facility of concrete, cinder blocks, wood, and shingled roof. The 42'X70' building is constructed of hollow concrete blocks for the walls, which support a wooden framed, shingled room. The walls are secured to a concrete floor. The floors are of solid concrete laid on a leveled gravel foundation. Equipment inside this building is grounded to the outside.

3.1.6 Building F: (Power and Compressor Building)

This is a permanent operating facility of concrete, cinder blocks, wood, and shingled roof. The 42'X70' building is constructed of hollow concrete blocks for the walls, which support a wooden framed, shingled room. The walls are secured to a concrete floor. The floors are of solid concrete laid on a leveled gravel foundation. Equipment inside this building is grounded to the outside.

Fire extinguishers include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)

3.1.7 Building G: (12ga Warning & 40mm Hi-Lo Cartridge Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 40'X50' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Grounding wire surrounds the perimeter of the facility that is grounded at each corner to a grounding rod. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters and lighting. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (2 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)

3.1.8 Building H: (Tear-Gas/Smoke Projectile & Grenade Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X48' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

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A wooden framed dividing wall covered on both sides with .025-inch metal sheets separates the two work areas. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters, fixtures and lighting, a sprinkler system, and fire extinguishers at each point of egress.

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)
- 2. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (4 each)

3.1.9 Building I: (Fuel, Pellet and Slurry Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 40'X50'X12' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features for this building include cinder block dividing walls filled with sand and capped with concrete, grounding rods for machines, exhaust ventilation system, explosion resistant heaters, lighting and outlets, and a water sprinkler system. The fire extinguisher list would be as follows:

1. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (5 each)

3.1.10 Building J: (Pyrotechnic Mixing Facility)

This is a permanent operating line building of steel and concrete construction. The 28'X12'X8' building is constructed of .025 inch steel metal sheets on the inside walls with ¾ inch thick hard foam insulation between the support walls and the outside .025 inch sheet metal. The inside supports for these walls are of metal construction to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the metal frame together. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features for this building include remote control for the two mixing bays, two solid mixing bays with one foot reinforced concrete surrounded with 1" steel on the inside and ¾" steel walls on the exterior, explosion resistant outlets, heating and lighting, and a pyrotechnic mixing station made of ¾" thick steel plate. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)
- 2. Class D Heavy Metal Fire Extinguisher (1 each)

3.1.11 Building K: (Warehouse and Wire Production Facility)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 60'X204'X24' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; exhaust ventilation system and fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers within the production area include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)

2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)

Fire extinguishers within the warehouse area include:

3. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (3 each)

3.1.12 Building L: (Sting-ball Grenade Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X60' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; static resistant paint, powder-drop shielding, explosion proof outlets, heaters and lighting, and fire extinguishers at points of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (2 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)
- 3. Class D Heavy Metal Fire Extinguisher (1 each)

3.1.13 Building M: (M201A1 Fuze Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X60' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Where static shoes are required, floors are painted with specialized conductive paint and/or grounded mats are provided. Grounding wire surrounds the perimeter of the facility that is grounded at each corner to a grounding rod. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters and lighting. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)

3.1.14 Building MS-1: (Machine Shop)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 30'X72' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fatigue matting and operational shielding for select machinery. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (3 each)

3.1.15 Building MS-2: (Maintenance Shop)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 60'X72' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fatigue matting and operational shielding for select machinery. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (3 each)

3.1.16 Building N: (M213 Fuze Assembly)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X36' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features for this building include grounding rods for machines, exhaust ventilation system, explosion resistant heaters, lighting and outlets, and a water sprinkler system. The fire extinguisher list would be as follows:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)

3.1.17 Building O: (Waste Containment Facility)

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 36'X30' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the supporting beams. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)

3.1.18 Building P: (Sales Storage Building)

This is a permanent storage building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 16'X24' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with 1" Tuff-R insulation along the sidewalls and ceiling. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)

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3.1.19 Building R: (Maintenance and Woodworking Facility)

This is a permanent maintenance building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 50'X21.5' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls and roof, with a 6-inch thick insulation along the roof and walls covered with 1" Tuff-R on the sides. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s attached to 12" diameter poles anchored in to the ground with concrete.

Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (2 each)

3.1.20 Building S: (Auxiliary Storage Building)

This is a permanent storage building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 25'X50' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls and roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s attached to 12" diameter poles anchored in to the ground with concrete.

3.1.21 MG-1: (1.1 Black Powder Storage Magazine)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 5'X 4'X 4' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 3 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 3,925 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (11-95-286). Magazine was constructed by Sam Nally Shop Inc.; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-0070). This magazine was constructed on 11-95, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.1.22 MG-2: (1.3 Smokeless Powder and Materials Magazine)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 20'X 7'X 7' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 4 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 21,056 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (12-96-401). Magazine was constructed by Sam Nally Shop Inc.; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-0070). This magazine was constructed on 1-97, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.1.23 MG-3: (1.1 Black Powder Storage Magazine)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 11'X 7'X 7' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 3 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 11,400 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (948-01). Magazine was constructed by Armag Corporation; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-2113). This magazine was constructed on 1-08, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.1.24 MG-4: (1.3 Smokeless Powder and Materials Magazine)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 20'X 7'X 7' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 4 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 19,000 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (5-03-386). Magazine was constructed by Armag Corporation; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-2113). This magazine was constructed on 7-03, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

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3.1.25 MG-5: (1.1B M213 Detonating Fuze)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 40'X 8'X 8' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 4 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 39,400 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (482-01). Magazine was constructed by Armag Corporation; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-2113). This magazine was constructed on 2-07, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.1.26 MG-6: (1.3L Delay Composition)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 11'X 7'X 7' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 3 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 11,300 pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (5-03-387). Magazine was constructed by Armag Corporation; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-2113). This magazine was constructed on 7-03, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.1.27 MG-7: (1.1B DT213 Detonator)

This is a single Type 2 aboveground semi-portable steel storage magazine. The 5'X 4'X 4' magazine is constructed of 1/4 inch steel with an interior lining of 4 inch of hard wood free from loose knots, spaces, or similar defects. Floors are covered with wood and the magazine is ventilated and grounded. This magazine weighs 4,000\ pounds, is of Class ABC construction, and is serialized (3-06-421). Magazine was constructed by Armag Corporation; located at 720 Beechwood St. at Bardstown, KY (40004-2113). This magazine was constructed on 3-07, and is classed for Type A, B and C munitions and explosives.

3.2 Description of Industrial or Commercial Activity

By separating an operation or a stage of an operation to a specific building, tighter control over the safety and production of that operation can be managed and maintained. It reduces the likelihood of incompatible materials or chemicals from being mixed or stored together, allows for tighter control and accountability over products and materials, and safe-guards surrounding operating buildings and personnel in the case of an incident. Buildings are listed alphabetically as defined below:

- Bldg. A: Non-Energetic Assembly Engraving, roll crimping and general assembly of non-energetic parts are conducted in this area.
- Bldg. B: Hydra Assembly Assembly of stabilizing rods for the Hydra is assembled and packaged in this facility.
- Bldg. C: Shipping & Receiving and Warehouse Facility Storage of all finished products that are to be shipped. All final products are stored in approved containers.
- Bldg. D: Aerosol Production and R&D Facility OC, CS, Compressed gases, and other materials used in making aerosol canisters.
- Bldg. E: CS Processing and Storage This building is used to produce CS, a material used in tear-gas production or munitions.
- Bldg. F: Power and Compressor Building This building is the main air and power supply for the site facility. Maintenance tools and machinery are stored in this building.

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• Bldg. G: Cartridge Assembly – 12ga, 40mm, and Venom Flash-Bangs, Flare-Bangs, and combination rounds, .38 Primed Assemblies and other kinetic cartridges.

- Bldg. H: Tear-Gas/Smoke Projectile & Grenade Assembly Assembly of smoke and teargas grenades, cartridges, and shells are all produced within this building.
- Bldg. I: Fuel, Pellet and Slurry Assembly Tear-gas and smoke pellets are pressed, loaded into canisters and slurried within this building.
- Bldg. J: Pyrotechnic Mixing Facility Pyrotechnic mixing, such as Ignition and Igniter compositions, are conducted at this facility.
- Bldg. K: Warehouse and Wire Production Facility This is used as a bulk storage area for non-hazardous material only and for trip wire production.
- Bldg. L: Sting-ball & Flash-Bang Grenade Assembly The production of Sting-Ball and Rubber-Ball Grenades are all completed or finished within this facility. This building administrative offices, assembly of Flash-Bangs, Bean-Bag cartridges, and other kinetic cartridges.
- Bldg. M: M201A1 Fuze Assembly The M201A1 Fuze Assembly is assembled and completed, to include packaging and testing of the product.
- Bldg. MS-1: Machine Shop The Machine Shop houses such operations as lathe and metal working, drill press and welding operations, or other metal working operations.
- Bldg. MS-2: Maintenance Shop Machine shop operations and Nose Cap assembly, are conducted in this facility.
- Bldg. N: M213 Fuze Assembly The M213 Detonating Fuze is assembled and completed, to include packaging and testing of the product.
- Bldg. O: Waste Containment Facility The preparation, packaging and storage of outgoing waste materials are managed in this building.
- Bldg. P: Sales Storage Building This area is selected for storage of sales demo equipment, pamphlets, catalogs, and other non-energetic materials.
- Bldg. R: Maintenance and Woodworking Facility maintenance and working operations are conducted in this facility.
- Bldg. S: Auxiliary Storage Building This area is selected for storage of non-energetic equipment and packaging materials.

New and current processes and production lines are constantly being analyzed, updated and reviewed. As our product line increases and the development of the facility expands, additions and improvements to current buildings and operations, and the construction of new buildings, can be reasonably expected.

3.3 Description of Existing Emergency Response Plans

This plan establishes action guidelines for all reasonably foreseeable workplace emergencies. Because each emergency situation involves unique circumstances, the guidelines provide general guidance only. Thoughtful actions based on situation assessment are always required when responding to an emergency. It is also important to note that emergency guidelines do not necessarily represent sequential steps. Employee safety and health is the overriding priority in all emergency situations. Always think before you act. You're not going to help the situation if you become part of the problem.

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Universal Response Procedures

• **STOP ALL OPERATIONS**, have non-essential employees evacuate to a safe location (Break Room/Parking Lot).

- o For Fire and Bomb Threats **ALL** employees evacuate to Parking Lot.
- o For Medical and other emergencies evacuate to Break Room.
- Announce calmly and clearly over the intercom "PAGE", state:
 - o "THERE IS A _____ EMERGENCY IN BUILDING _____.
 - O ALL NON-ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL STAY CLEAR OF THIS AREA,
 - o [INSERT YOUR NAME] IS DIALING 911,
 - FIRST AID RESPONDER REPORT TO BUILDING _____ IMMEDIATELY."
- Request medical assistance of a First Aid Responder if required (use intercom "PAGE" or radio for assistance while announcing the emergency).
- Hang up the phone.
- Pick up the phone and dial 911. The person to respond to the emergency shall summon emergency assistance by dialing 911. **ALL PHONES ARE CAPABLE OF DIALING 911.** Be prepared to provide the following information when making a 911 call:
 - O Your name, location and phone number from which the call is being made.
 - o Location of the emergency, including facility name and address.
 - o Type of emergency:
 - Fire
 - Medical.
 - Hazardous Material Release.
 - Criminal Act.
 - Bomb Threat.
 - Other important information:
 - Number and condition of victims.
 - Location and extent fire/hazard/emergency.
 - Involvement of hazardous materials (as available communicate product name and/or describe any markings, labels or placards).
 - Provide whatever information needed.
- Do not hang up first. Let the 911-operator hang up first.
- After making the call, station someone to direct emergency response vehicles to the scene of the emergency.

3.3.1 Medical Emergencies

In the event of a major emergency, time remains a critical factor in minimizing the possibilities of serious injury to the injured party or person. To increase the reaction time for an emergency medical response, at least one select individual with first aid and lifesaver training shall be available onsite at all times. These personnel shall be adequately trained to render first aid by the treatment of all injured employees.

The availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation matters for health conditions shall be available, but this does not mean that health care must be provided unless the health

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problems or symptoms had developed within the workplace environment. If health problems developed in the workplace, medical help will be available to resolve them. First aid supplies should be provided for emergency use. The equipment should be ordered through consultation with a physician or a certified Emergency Medical Technician (EMT).

Where the eyes or body of any employee may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, eye washes or suitable equipment for quick drenching or flushing must be provided in the work area for immediate emergency use. Employees must be trained to use the equipment.

In the event of a medical emergency, follow *Universal Response Procedures* and *Medical Emergency Procedures*. Emergency phone numbers should be posted in conspicuous places near or on telephones. Only managerial staff may send a person to Occupational Medicine for non-emergency related medical care or review. Those that refuse medical care shall sign a waiver form that they refused medical care.

Sufficient ambulance service should be available to handle any emergency. This requires advance contact with ambulance services to ensure they become familiar with plant location, access routes, and hospital locations.

Medical Emergency Procedures

- Survey the Scene evaluate personnel safety issues.
- Request assistance (shout for help, use intercom "PAGE" or radio for assistance).
- If injured are within a contaminated area, removed casualty to a safe distance away from any hazards or other points of contamination. Follow *Exposure Control Procedures*.
- Call 911 by following *Universal Response Procedures*. **ALL PHONES ARE CAPABLE OF DIALING 911.**
- Assess person's condition (EMT or First Aid Responder shall make the final call on the level of assistance required and what medical steps need to be taken).
- Check:
 - o Airway.
 - o Breathing.
 - o Circulation.
- Provide aid and comfort in accordance with your training and ability.
- If additional emergency response conditions exist, follow additional corresponding response guidelines as required.
- Non-essential personnel are to evacuate to the break room (located in Building A or C).

3.3.2 Infection Control

Since the prevention of contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials may greatly reduce the risk of exposure, all bodily fluids shall be considered and treated as infectious. To increase the reaction time for an emergency medical response, at least one select individual with first aid and lifesaver training shall be available onsite at all times. These personnel shall be adequately trained to render first aid by the treatment of all injured employees.

Appropriate hand-washing facilities or antiseptic hand cleaner shall be provided. If an employee becomes exposed to a questionable or infectious substance, they shall wash their hands' or contaminated area immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment. All exposed areas shall then be washed accordingly by the use of non-analgesic germicidal soap.

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Contaminated needles from the use from insulin injection or from other usages shall not be bent, recapped or removed. They may only be stored within appropriate containers. These containers must be puncture resistant, leak-proof, labeled and color-coded with the symbol for biohazard clearly displayed upon the side or top of the container. The labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color. The container shall never be removed from its location or taken through sensitive or clean areas such as break-rooms or offices. When disposal container is full, it shall then be turned in for proper disposal.

In the case of a serious infectious outbreak, the onsite Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) may call a quarantine of an area or areas and restrict the movement and contact of the personnel within those areas until proper infectious control can be maintained. If an individual comes in contact with an infectious substance, the source shall be tested as soon as feasible after consent is obtained. If consent is not obtained, then the employer shall record that legally required consent could not be obtained. Documentation of the route(s) of exposure and the circumstances at which the exposure incident occurred shall be recorded.

The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually or whenever necessary to reflect new or modified tasks and procedures which may cause additional occupational exposure. Only personnel qualified in emergency medical response procedures shall perform or direct onsite infection control. Certificates for training are to be up to date and kept on file for record.

Exposure Control Procedures

- Observe *Medical Emergency Procedures* when providing aid and comfort.
- Limit contact with blood and other bodily fluids, and avoid contact when possible.
- Wear "exam" gloves and eye protection.
- Use a pocket shield or mask when administering CPR.
- Do not pick up contaminated sharp objects with bare hands.
- Clean surfaces contaminated with small amounts of blood (or other bodily fluids) with a ten percent chlorine bleach/water solution. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., "exam" gloves and eye protection).
- Place all contaminated waste in a biohazard bag. Contact your supervisor for disposal of contaminated waste.
- Wash hands as soon as possible with a germicidal soap.
- Report exposure incidents to your supervisor as soon as possible.

3.3.3 Fire Response

Due to the nature of our products and the chemicals and materials that make up their composition, there is an increased likelihood of a catastrophic fire incident from occurring. For this reason, every step and measure possible that can be taken to reduce that risk shall be used to maintain the highest level of safety for production personnel and to the products and materials that create this fire hazard. All personnel shall be trained in the proper fire response sequence and shall become intimately familiar with the chemicals and products that they are producing.

The major hazard from explosives is personal injury or property damage by heat, blast, noise, fumes, and flying debris or projectiles from unintentional or inadequately controlled ignition or explosion of such materials. Injuries ranging from minor to fatal could include trauma, lacerations, eye injury, hearing impairment, and burns. Property damage could range from minor to major. Energetic materials are especially vulnerable to elevated temperature, which

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would be expected for materials exposed to a fire. Possible consequences could range from mild decomposition to vigorous deflagration or detonation.

In the event of a fire or a chemical emergency, the policy is to immediately evacuate all employees from the section of the building directly affected, for a fire of any size involving or is supplying heat to explosive materials could pose a serious risk to personnel. Fires can easily become so large that they cannot be extinguished with handheld or other extinguisher devices. Evacuation procedures shall entail a direct route away from the building. Additional evacuation of surrounding buildings shall be conducted.

Emergency withdrawal distances shall be for a distance no less than 200 feet away from an operation building and 900 feet away from any magazine storage area. Personnel shall egress straight from the exits location for a minimum Inhabited Building Distance (IBD) to minimize exposure to blast and overpressure from a detonation or deflagration. All personnel will then travel directly to the Emergency Evacuation Meeting Area, navigating around other buildings and hazards maintaining the appropriate IBD. All employees shall then report to their Supervisors at the Emergency Evacuation Meeting Area and shall remain within that area until they receive further instructions.

The following recommended fire-response action for emergency withdrawal distances are based on the class/division and location or quantity of explosives. The presence of other hazardous materials or conditions may require a more conservative approach than the actions listed here.

Incipient Fire Response Procedures

- Alert other employees within the immediate area, and then notify Managerial Staff.
- Report situation (shout for help, use intercom "PAGE" or radio for assistance).
- Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.
 - o If electrical, disconnect power source.
 - o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- If injured are within a contaminated area, removed casualty to a safe distance away from any hazards or other points of contamination.
 - o Perform *Medical Emergency Procedures* as required.
 - o Follow Exposure Control Procedures to avoid becoming contaminated.
- Extinguish with a suitable fire extinguisher.
 - o Protect your health and safety.
 - o Never underestimate the fire or overestimate your ability.
 - o Check fire extinguisher before approaching fire.
 - o Approach fire with caution.
 - o Maintain a clear path of escape.

Major Fire Response Procedures

- Follow *Incipient Fire Response Procedures*.
 - Use extinguishers only to help in the aid of escape/evacuation.
 - o Assist any injured to escape (if it can be done without entering any dangerous areas).
- Evacuate fire area/building.
 - o Close doors and secure ventilation equipment (when practical).

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 As dictated by the situation, take appropriate actions to maintain vital operations and/or secure equipment.

- All personnel from all areas are to evacuate to the evacuation site (front parking area).
- Provide aid and comfort to any injured in accordance with your training and ability while observing *Universal Response Procedures*.

3.3.4 Hazardous Chemicals/Material Response

A hazardous material emergency is a chemical spill or release that has the potential to cause serious injury or harm to people, property or the environment. It is important for all personnel to understand and to be trained on the hazard of all chemicals that they are working with and the proper actions to be taken in the event of a release or spill. All personnel have the right to know what they are working with and the potential hazards that the operation, chemical or mixtures may cause.

Notification of a chemical spill or release is not always required. Several factors dictate whether or not someone needs to be notified. You must know if the incident was a release or other type of de-containment, you must know what was released, how much of the materials were released, how long did it take for the release to occur, and where the materials ended up. These factors must be known before determining which reporting requirements apply, and should be determined before an actual release has occurred.

It is very likely that several entities for a single incident may need to be notified in the event of a release or spill. If the material was a release of a reportable quantity (RQ) of a CERCLA hazardous substance, then the National Response Center (NRC) may need to be notified in conjunction to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), to also include the local inhabitants and community.

Most of the reporting regulations require immediate notification. This means that it is required to know what types of incidents notification before they happen. The amount present in storage or at each site location is maintained onsite and is accountable by the Warehouse and the respected areas Supervisor.

Owners and operators of certain facilities have a general duty to design and operate the facility in a way to prevent accidental releases, identify hazards that may result from releases, and minimize the consequences of releases that do occur.

Hazardous Materials Incident Procedures

- Alert other employees in immediate hazard area.
 - o Isolate hazardous area.
 - o Warn others of hazard and ward off intruders.
 - o Close doors and secure ventilation equipment (when feasible).
- Evacuate to a safe distance (it is best to go uphill/upwind).
 - Assist any injured to escape (if it can be done without entering contaminated or dangerous areas).
 - Provide aid and comfort to any injured in accordance with your training and ability while observing *Medical Emergency Procedures* and *Exposure Control Procedures*. Take precautions not to be contaminated with hazardous chemicals.
- Contain spill/released hazardous materials (only if safe to do so).

 Wear appropriate protective equipment (e.g., suit, gloves and/or mask) as required.

- As directed by the situation, take appropriate actions to maintain vital operations and/or secure equipment.
- o Use vermiculite, berms or other materials to contain released materials.
- o Identify the substance (e.g., from placards, labels or marking) without endangering personal safety and health.
- Notify proper authorities of release (if required), completed by Managerial Staff only.
 - o Determine if hazardous materials have been released
 - o If hazardous materials have been released, determine if they are subject to control under CERCLA or SARA.
 - o Record time of incident, type and quantity of materials, and location.
 - o If the hazardous materials are reportable, determine if the hazardous release is of a Reportable Quantity (RQ).
 - If release is greater than the Reportable Quantity (RQ), immediately notify the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).
- Call 911 by following *Universal Response Procedures* (Only Managerial Staff may request onsite assistance).
 - Communicate situation and substance information to 911-operator (e.g., identity
 of substance from placards, labels or markings and what the substance is
 doing/going).
 - o Be prepared to provide applicable material safety data sheets to emergency response personnel.
- Begin clean-up procedures as described in the Waste Management Program.
 - o Wear appropriate protective equipment (e.g., suits, gloves and mask).
 - o Keep area evacuated until completely cleaned or contaminants are removed.

3.3.5 Weather Response

Changes in weather can often occur quickly with little or no warning. The Safety Administration shall monitor weather changes and storm patterns posted on the National Weather Service either online or by radio. When severe weather warnings are immanent, the Safety Administration shall contact all areas to inform them of the possible weather hazard (e.g., by radio and intercom "PAGE").

In the event of a major emergency, it is important to remain calm and react in accordance with the appropriate response procedures. These procedures are to be conducted in the order given. If more than one emergency response is required, follow the Weather Response Procedures that apply first, then the emergency response procedures as required in level of severity. Personal safety takes precedence over all, so if an action is not safe or is not feasible, then it should not be taken.

Personnel shall be familiarized with the appropriate escape routes and procedures for a given hazard and area prior to the operation of that area. If ample warning is given to the incident event, then those procedures shall be reviewed to refresh operator awareness.

When the weather warning is issued, everyone will take cover by proceeding to the assembly area. If the route is blocked or is too dangerous to navigate, employees shall then take cover in

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the interior hallways, away from exterior windows and doors. Employees may leave the assembly area only after it is deemed safe to do so by the Safety Administration.

General Weather Response Procedures

- Alert other employees.
- Immediately stop all processes.
- Follow specific weather response procedures
 - o If earthquakes, follow Earthquake Response Procedures.
 - o If floods, follow *Flood Response Procedures*.
 - o If tornadoes, follow Tornado Response Procedures.
 - o If storms & lightning, follow Storm & Lightning Response Procedures.
- After conditions have passed
 - o Assess situation and account for all personnel.
 - Evacuate if building may collapse or if gas lines are broken. Assist injured to escape (if can be done without entering dangerous areas).
 - Provide aid and comfort to those injured in accordance with your training and ability while observing *Medical Emergency Procedures* and *Exposure Control Procedures*.
 - o Call 911 to summon emergency assistance using *Universal Emergency Procedures* (if required).
 - As dictated by the situation, take appropriate actions to maintain vital operations and/or secure equipment.

Earthquake Response Procedures

- Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.
 - o If electrical, disconnect power source.
 - o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- Evacuate area/building immediately.
 - o Close doors and secure ventilation equipment (when practical).
 - As dictated by the situation, take appropriate actions to maintain vital operations and/or secure equipment.
 - All personnel from all areas are to evacuate to the evacuation site (front parking area).
- If evacuation is not possible, seek shelter under substantial object away from windows, dangerous equipment or hazardous materials.

Flood Response Procedures

- Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.
 - o If electrical, disconnect power source.
 - o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- Evacuate area/building immediately to high-grounded areas.
- All personnel from all areas are to evacuate to the storm evacuation area (located in Building K).
- If not possible to safely evacuate building, use intercom "33*" or radio to submit situational report and status of personnel.

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Tornado Response Procedures

Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.

- o If electrical, disconnect power source.
- o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- Seek shelter under substantial object in the lowest level of a building away from windows, dangerous equipment or hazardous materials.
- If in a vehicle in open country,
 - o Drive right angles to the tornado (if you can do so safely).
 - O Do not try to outrun the storm.
 - o If you cannot avoid the tornado, get out of the vehicle and lie flat in the nearest depression (e.g., ditch, culvert or ravine).
 - o Protect your head and stay low to the ground.
- If driving a vehicle in an urban area,
 - o Get out of the vehicle and seek shelter in a nearby building.
 - o Do not leave shelter until danger has passed.

Storm & Lightning Response Procedures

The ThunderBolt Pro 300 Series Storm Detector is continually monitored to detect approaching storm activity in the Safety Office. The unit is able to detect multiple storm cells within 75-miles of the user location. The unit may be battery operated or plugged in.

- The ThunderBolt Pro 300 Series Storm Detector is continually monitored.
 - o Actively monitor storms that are within 20 miles or less, and/or have an estimated time of arrival of 30 minutes or less.
 - Online weather radar shall be observed to verify the readings of the unit.
 Evacuation of buildings shall occur if the storm is within 10 miles or an ETA of 15 minutes or less.
- Safety Management is to announce that "all explosive operations are to cease until further notice" (though use of intercom).
- Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.
 - o If electrical, disconnect power source.
 - o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- All personnel from all areas are to evacuate to the storm evacuation area (located in Building K).
- 30% of all lightning victims are struck from the storms leading edge, while 60% of lightning injuries occur from strikes thrown from the storms trailing edge.
 - o If there is no activity within 8 miles for 15-minutes, then the storm activity is considered cleared.
 - o If any activity occurs, the 15-minute segment is reset.
 - Verify by turning the unit off for 30 seconds to reset it and then turning it back on again. After scan mode is resumed and no sign of storm activity registers, then the storm has cleared the local area.
- Safety Management is to monitor storm activity and will announce (by intercom) when it is safe to resume explosive operations.

3.3.6 Criminal Acts/Workplace Violence

Some criminal acts can go relatively unnoticed until the item or area that was either vandalized or stolen is needed or intended for use. In this instance, it is important to maintain the crime scene untouched so that local authorities are able to retrieve possible uncontaminated evidence. Accountability of items will be noted and any missing items will then be reported promptly. Use of the crime scene area cannot be used until directed by the local authorities to do so.

Workplace violence is another threat that can cause serious problems to risk of health to those involved and to those around them. If two or more individuals scuffle in a confrontation at the worksite, products and chemicals could become disturbed or overturned. This could cause a product to set off, a fire by mixture, friction, or thermal reaction of chemicals, or cause a serious hazardous chemical spill or release. For this reason, it is important to try to bring social problems up to the supervisors before they occur so that they may be avoided. Workplace violence will not be tolerated.

The unpredictable acts of terrorism in the hands of a terrorist may have hidden objectives that could mean the lives of not only the personnel of employees, but possible countless others. This facility has the potential to create and engineer explosive materials that could seem appealing to a terrorist. Since we are not trained in anti-terrorism tactics and assault training, we must secure and control sensitive items and chemicals at all times.

Upon witnessing a serious criminal act or workplace violence, follow the steps below. Remember, safety of personnel has priority over all other actions and procedures.

Criminal/Violence/Terrorism Response Procedures

- Alert other employees (if possible).
- Observe pertinent details (e.g., description of suspect, make a model of vehicle and/or license plate number).
- Call 911 using *Universal Emergency Procedures*.
 - o Communicate pertinent details to 911-operator.
 - Take prudent actions to protect yourself and others (e.g., evacuate to a safe location or lock doors).
- Provide aid and comfort to those injured in accordance with your training and ability
 while observing *Medical Emergency Procedures* and *Exposure Control Procedures*established in the CTS-ERP Emergency Response Plan.

3.3.7 Electrical Outage Response

Electrical outages may not pose a threat in itself, but it could however become serious if certain actions are not taken. Equipment operated at this facility runs off of either electrical current or a pneumatic air system supplied by an air compressor, or by both. When shutting down machinery, it is important to cut off all sources of power to the operation, both air and electrical.

Either fluorescent lighting or intrinsically safe gas-tube lights provide most of the lighting at this facility. When the electrical power goes off, the lighting also goes out, and may take several minutes for the lighting to cool down before turning back on.

If a machine or a press were left on during this time, as the power comes back on those items could then start to work again causing a potential fire and safety hazards as applied. Even though shut down procedures shall be taken, it is better and safer to error on the side of caution.

Electrical Outage Response

• Alert other employees.

Perform Emergency Shutdown Procedures as indicated on the operations sheet.

- o If electrical, disconnect power source.
- o If pneumatic air, turn off air supply valves.
- Evacuate fire area/building.
 - o Close doors and secure ventilation equipment (when practical).
 - As dictated by the situation, take appropriate actions to maintain vital operations and/or secure equipment.

3.3.8 Egress/Evacuation Response

There are times when egress and evacuation takes precedence over all other types of responses. It has been developed to be used in conjunction with emergency response procedures that requires operators to perform egress/evacuation procedures, providing condensed supporting instructions that are to be followed under such situations. When performing emergency egress/evacuation procedures, it is important to be safe and remain calm. But since each scenario is unique, any action taken should be done through the use of cautionary discretion. Below is a list of generalized safety tips to use when evacuating a building.

- Be aware of your environment and surroundings.
- Don't run. Walk swiftly and purposefully.
- Remain on roadways whenever possible; stay away from all other buildings.
- Take the shortest route from your area to the Emergency Evacuation Meeting Area without coming in contact to exposed site.

The following Egress/Evacuation Procedures are to be used within all buildings and operations for all operating buildings. Personnel shall adhere to proposed evacuation routes as closely as possible while maintaining personal safety. Routes are as given on the Master Site Plan within Appendix G.

Egress/Evacuation Procedures

- Alert other employees in the building
- Perform vital emergency shutdown procedures provided on operation sheets.
 - o Do not endanger personal safety to secure/operate machinery or systems.
- Exist by the nearest (and safest) exit. Assist others as required to help aide in their escape.
- Upon exiting, employees are to gather at the Emergency Evacuation Meeting Area.
 - o Report any injuries or illness immediately.
 - Report to immediate supervisor. Supervisors are to have complete accountability of all employees. Do not leave the evacuation area until told to do so.

3.4 Material and Waste Inventory

In each production building and storage area are different types and amounts of potentially hazardous substances or materials. Many of these substances and materials are incompatible with each other, failure to maintain control over them could result in catastrophic events or situations. For this reason, it is important to maintain segregation of incompatible materials and substances by maintaining established operational separation and quantity limits.

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This is done in an effort to maintain the safety of personnel and surrounding areas by separating operational and potential hazards associated with the related chemicals and materials used within that building or area. Permissible quantities and distances are maintained between buildings in accordance with DoD Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives DoD 4145.26-M and Tables for Storage of Explosives in 25 Pa. Code § 55.218 and 55.219.

Below is a general list of all the operation and storage areas located at this facility. With each location is given the hazard class of the materials used or stored within that area, a brief description, and the bulk quantity of hazardous materials or substances.

Location	Hazard Class	Description
	Martin Control	Description
Bldg. A	3, 8, 9	Non-Energetic Assembly – Engraving, roll crimping and general assembly of non-energetic parts are conducted in this area.
Bldg. B	3, 8, 9	Hydra Assembly – Assembly of stabilizing rods for the Hydra is assembled and packaged in this facility.
Bldg. C	1.4, 3, 6.1, 8, 9	Warehouse Storage & Shipping – Storage of all finished products. All final products are stored in approved containers.
Bldg. D-1	2, 3, 6.1	Aerosol Production – OC, CS, Compressed gases, and other materials used in making aerosol canisters.
Bldg. D-2	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 6.1, 8, 9	R&D – Research and Development operations, which include a variety of materials and processes.
Bldg. E	3, 6.1, 8	Commercial CS Processing and Storage – This building is used to produce CS, a material used in tear-gas production or munitions.
Bldg. F	None	Power and Compressor – This building is the main air and power supply for the site facility.
Bldg. G	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1	Cartridge Assembly – 12ga, 40mm, and Venom Flash-Bangs, Flare-Bangs, and combination rounds, .38 Primed Assemblies and other kinetic cartridges.
Bldg. H	1.1, 1.4, 3, 6.1, 8, 9	Slurry, Crimping and Loading Assembly – Assembly of smoke and tear-gas grenades, cartridges, and shells.
Bldg. I	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1	Commercial CS Pellet Load and Press – Tear-gas and smoke pellets are pressed, loaded into canisters and slurried.
Bldg. J	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1	Explosives and Pyrotechnics Processing – Pyrotechnic mixing, such as Ignition and Igniter compositions, and redistribution of explosive powders.
Bldg. K	3, 8	Bulk Warehouse Storage – This is used as a bulk storage area for non-hazardous materials and wire coating operation.

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Bldg. L	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1	Sting-ball & Flash-Bang Grenade Assembly – The production of Sting-Ball
	SERVICE SERVICE STREET	and Rubber-Ball Grenades are all
		completed or finished within this facility.
		This building administrative offices,
		assembly of Flash-Bangs, Bean-Bag
Bldg. M	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3,	cartridges, and other kinetic cartridges. M201A1 Fuze Assembly – The M201A1
Diug. W	4.1	Fuze Assembly is assembled and
		completed in this building.
Bldg. MS-1	3, 8, 9	Machine Shop – The Machine Shop
1000 States Carlo Manual Carlo		houses such operations as lathe and metal
		working, drill press and welding
		operations, or other metal working
D11 160 2	2.0.0	operations.
Bldg. MS-2	3, 8, 9	Maintenance Shop – Machine shop
		operations and Nose Cap assembly, are conducted in this facility.
Bldg. N	1.1, 1.3, 1.4,	M213 Fuze Assembly – The M213
Diag. 11	4.1	Detonating Fuze Assembly is assembled
		and completed in this building.
Bldg. O	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3,	Waste Containment Facility - All waste is
	4.1, 4.2, 4.3,	brought to this containment building,
	5.1, 6.1, 8, 9	sorted, and packaged for shipment.
Bldg. P	None	Sales Storage Building – This area is
		selected for storage of sales demo
		equipment, pamphlets, catalogs, and other
Bldg. R	None	non-energetic materials. Maintenance and Woodworking Facility –
Blug. K	None	maintenance and working operations are
		conducted in this facility.
Bldg. S	None	Auxiliary Storage Building – This area is
		selected for storage of non-energetic
		equipment and packaging materials.
Conex A1	6.1, 8	Corrosive Poisons
Conex A2	None	Non-Regulated Machinery
Conex A3	None	Non-Regulated Machinery
Conex A4	5.1, 5.2	Oxidizers
Conex B1	3	Flammable Liquids
Conex B2 Conex B3	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	Combustible Solids Flammable Liquids
Conex B4	4.1	Combustible/Flammable Solids
Conex B5	None	Non-Regulated Machinery
Conex B6	None	Non-Regulated Machinery
Conex C1	3	Flammable Liquids
Conex C2	6.1	Poisons
Magazine 1	1.1G	Explosives Storage Magazine - Storage of
	24000000000	1.1G Starter Slug
Magazine 2	1.3C, 1.4S	Explosives Storage Magazine - Storage of
4		1.3C Smokeless Powder, 1.4S Primers
Magazine 3	1.1D, 1.4S	Explosives Storage Magazine - Storage of
		1.1D Black Powder
Magazine 4	1.3C	Explosive Storage Magazine – Storage of
	L	1.3C Bulk Smokeless Powder

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Magazine 5	1.1B	Explosive Storage Magazine – Storage of 1.1B Detonating Fuzes
Magazine 7	1.1B	Explosive Storage Magazine – Storage of 1.1B Detonators

Presented below is a condensed list of materials onsite that have reportable quantity limits. 40 CFR 117.21 states "Any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or an offshore facility shall, as soon as he has knowledge of any discharge of a designated hazardous substance from such vessel or facility in quantities equal to or exceeding in any 24-hour period the reportable quantity determined by this part, immediately notify the appropriate agency of the United States Government of such discharge. Notice shall be given in accordance with such procedures as the Secretary of Transportation has set forth in 33 CFR 153.203. This provision applies to all discharges not specifically excluded or reserved by another section of these regulations." Refer to Appendix A: Material Inventory List starting on page 82 for a more extensive building-by-building list of potential chemicals and materials stored within each building.

Material Inventory	CASRN	RCRA Waste No.	Final RQ (in pounds)
Acetone	67-64-1	U002	5000
iso-Amyl Acetate	123-92-2		5000
Chromium Compounds	N.A.		Not Assigned
Copper	7440-50-8	·	5000
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	U057	5000
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	U112	5000
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	·	5000
Hexane	110-54-3	·	5000
Lead	7439-92-1	·	10
Malononitrile	109-77-3	U149	1000
MEK (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	78-93-3	U159	5000
Methanol	67-56-1	U154	5000
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	U080	1000
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2		1000
Unlisted Hazardous Waste			
Characteristic of Corrosivity	N.A.	D002	100
Unlisted Hazardous Waste			
Characteristic of Ignitability	N.A.	D001	100
Unlisted Hazardous Waste			
Characteristic of Reactivity	N.A.	D003	100
Unlisted Hazardous Waste			
Characteristic of Toxicity			
Chromium	N.A.	D007	10
Hexachloroethane	N.A.	D034	100
Lead	N.A.	D008	10
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	N.A.	D035	5000
Vinyl Chloride	N.A.	D043	1
Zinc	7440-66-6		1000
Zinc and Compounds	N.A.		Not Assigned

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Presented below is a list of existing waste profiles that are used to handle generated waste. Refer to CTS-MWRP Material Waste Response Plan for more information in regards to handling procedures for the associated hazardous waste materials.

		UN	Waste	
Profile #	Description	Number	Codes	DOT Shipping Description
	Slurry Rags & Paper			UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S.,
1380738	Waste	UN1325	D001	(D001,2-CHLOROBENZALMALONONITRILE), 4.1, PG II
	Inert Powders In			NONE, NON DOT REGULATED, NONE, (INERT POWDERS IN
1380739	Mineral Oil	None	None	MINERAL OIL)
	Debris W/ Trace			NA3077, HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, N.O.S., (ACETONE), 9, PG
1380750	Acetone/Water	NA3077	U002	III
				UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (O-
	Contaminated Debris			CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE, MALONONITRILE, 2-
1380751	& Liners	UN1325	U149	CHLOROBENZALMALONONITRILE, 2- CHLOROACETOPHENONE), 4.1, PG II
			D001,	cirbotoriobroribitotob), i.i, ron
			U149,	IDM1002 WASTE ELAMMADI E LIQUIDS NO S
1380752	Waste Water	UN1993	U154	UN1993, WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., (WATER,METHANOL), 3, PG II
1200,02		01,1220	D001,	(WITER,WEITEROD), 3, 10 II
			D003,	
			U131,	UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S.,
1380753	Floor Sweeping	UN1325	U149	(CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE NITROCELLULOSE), 4.1, PG II
ANT COMPANY CONTROL OF SCHOOL CO.			D001,	, ,
	ABS Plastic/Liquid		U149,	UN1993, WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., (D001,2-
1387975	Projectiles	UN1993	U154	CHLOROACETOPHENONE, METHYLENE CHLORIDE), 3, PG II
	Deactivated Smoke			ADDITIONS WAS THE FLAND ADDITION OF COLUMN AND S
1388203	Cans	UN1325	D001	UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (CHLOROACETOPHENONE, POTASSIUM CHLORATE), 4.1, PG II
1500205		0111323	Door	UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S.,
312232	Contaminated Suits		001.70	(CHLOROACETOPHENONE,ORTHOCHLOROBENZALDEHYDE),
1405612	And Gloves	UN1325	U149	4.1, PG II
				UN3266, WASTE CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.,
1417595	Liquid Caustic Waste	UN3266	D002	(POLYDIMETHYL SILOXANE, SODIUM HYDROXIDE), 8, PG II
	Solid Corrosive			UN3262, WASTE CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.,
1419984	Waste	UN3262	D007	(CHROMIC ACID, SODIUM HYDROXIDE), 8, PG III
	Corrosive Liquid		D002,	UN3264, WASTE CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC,
50016118	Waste W/ Chromium	UN3264	D002,	N.O.S., (D002, CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, CHROMIUM(III) CHROMATE), 8, PG II
30010110	1 PA	0113204	Door	CHROWATE), 8, FO II
50010270	OC/CS Pepperspray	ID11006	D001	UN1986, WASTE ALCOHOLS, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S,
50018378	Liquid Waste	UN1986	D001	(D001,ALCOHOL,PROPYLENE GLYCOL), 3, (6.1), PG I
	12000 NOW 21 B		0.3000 SXX	UN2930, WASTE TOXIC SOLIDS, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.,
50030108	CS Debris	UN2930	U149	(2-CHLOROBENZAL MALONONITRILE), 6.1, (4.1), PG II
				UN1693, WASTE TEAR GAS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S.,
50030121	CS Rinsewater	UN1693	U149	(CHLOROBENZAL MALONONITRILE), 6.1, PG I
			D001,	UN1263, WASTE PAINT, (D001, METHYL ETHYL KETONE,
50030486	Paint Waste	UN1263	D035	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (MIBK)), 3, PG II
	Ignition Waste In			
50035444	Mineral Oil	UN1325	D001	UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (MINERAL OIL,NITROCELLULOSE), 4 1, PG II
20022444	Used Leakage-Test	0111323	2001	
50038825	Water	None	None	NONE, NON DOT REGULATED, (WATER, FLUORESCIEN SODIUM), NONE
20020020	Spent Acetone	1,5110	D001,	SODIONA, NONE
50041477	Liquid Waste	UN1090	F003	UN1090, WASTE ACETONE, 3, PG II
		01.1000	1 200	onitor, and in nonitoria, s, i dil

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	Thermite In Mineral			
50041494	Oil	UN3176	None	UN3176, FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, MOLTEN, N.O.S., (ALUMINUM, MINERAL OIL), 4.1, PG II
	Black/Smokeless			
50042223	Powder In Water	NA0027	D001	NA0027, WASTE BLACK POWDER FOR SMALL ARMS, (.), 4.1, PG I
50050488	Off Spec Cellulose Nitrate	UN1263	D001	UN1263, WASTE PAINT, (D001, ACETONE, ISOPROPANOL), 3, PG II
CH260832	Formic Acid	UN1779	U123	UN1779, WASTE FORMIC ACID WITH MORE THAN 85% ACID BY MASS, 8, (3), PG II
CH260835	Ethyl Lactate	UN1192	D001	RQ, UN1192, WASTE ETHYL LACTATE, 3, PG III (D001)
CH260845	Butyl Acetate	UN1123	D001	RQ, UN1123, WASTE BUTYL ACETATES, 3, PG III (D001)
		UN1268		UN1268, WASTE PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PG III
CH260869	PS Blend	UN1993	D001	RQ, UN1993, WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., (PETROLEUM DISTILLATES), 3, PG II (D001)
CH260875	Diphenyl Ether	None	None	NONE, NON HAZARDOUS, NON D.O.T. REGULATED MATERIAL, (DIPHENYL ETHER), N/A
CH260878	Toluene Diisocyanate	UN2078	U223	UN2078, WASTE TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE, 6.1, PG II
CH262250	Fluorescent lamps	UN3077	None	UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S., (FLUORESCENT LAMPS), 9, PG III, (UNIVERSAL WASTE)
CH262250B	Fluorescent lamps	UN3077	None	UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S., (FLUORESCENT LAMPS), 9, PG III, (UNIVERSAL WASTE)
CH274787	FLOOR SWEEPING II	UN1325	D001	UN1325, WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE, DEBRIS), 4.1, PG II
CH278904	Universal Waste - Lamps	UN3077	None	UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S., (FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES), 9, PG III, (UNIVERSAL WASTE)
CH278932	Universal Waste - Fluorescent Bulbs	UN3077	None	UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S., (FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES), 9, PG III, (UNIVERSAL WASTE)
CH371379	Non Hazardous Glues and Epoxies	None	None	NONE, NON DOT REGULATED MATERIAL, (GLUE, EPOXY), N/A
CH371446	Flammable Glues and Epoxies	UN1992	D001, F003, F005	RQ, UN1992, WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (ACETONE, XYLENE), 3, (6.1), PG II (D001)
СН371476	Corrosive Glues and Epoxies	UN2735	None	UN2735, POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S., (TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE), 8, PG II
CH405018	HC Smoke Composition and Floor Sweep	UN1396	D001, D003, U131	UN1396, WASTE ALUMINUM POWDER, UNCOATED, 4.3, PG II

3.5 Pollution Incident History

The following incident is the most recent event that has occurred at this facility. Details of these incidents may be found in the corresponding report that is maintained on permanent file.

• *Incident Report 2004-06-02* – For undetermined reasons, a fire had started and completely ruined Building B. Building B housed pelletizing and slurring operations, most of the materials were destroyed during the fire. These operations were moved to Building I. Releases for this incident were below listed reportable quantities.

	Amount	Environmental	
Released Material	Released	Damage	Action Taken
Graphite	50±50#	None	Area was cleaned up, materials
Magnesium Carbonate	100±100#	None	were sorted, and contaminated
Magnesium Oxide	100±100#	None	debris sent off to an incinerator
Nitrocellulose	358±179#	None	for destruction. New building was equipped with extended
Chlorobenzalmalononitrile	200±100#	Minimal	sprinkler systems in to oven
Omega Chloroacetphenone	Unknown	Negligible	areas and ventilation ducts.
Potassium Chlorate	100±100#	None	
Potassium Nitrate	100±100#	None	
Silicon	50±50#	None	
Sugar	100±100#	None	

3.6 Implementation of the Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan

This plan is to be used to help prepare emergency response, managerial, and production personnel in being able to understand and follow emergency response guidelines. It is also to be used as a point of reference for managerial staff, safety committee members, and the emergency coordinators in ensuring that measures are taken for the purpose of preventing incidents from occurring. Lastly, it is intended to give guidance in how to structure response actions and guidelines to follow in the event that an incident does occur.

It is important to remember that the implementation of any response plan is largely dependent upon the type and severity of the incident that occurred and the unique circumstances involved with the specified emergency. This section provides a guideline primarily for those directly involved in an emergency situation in relation to the emergency coordinator.

3.7 Organizational Structure of the Facility

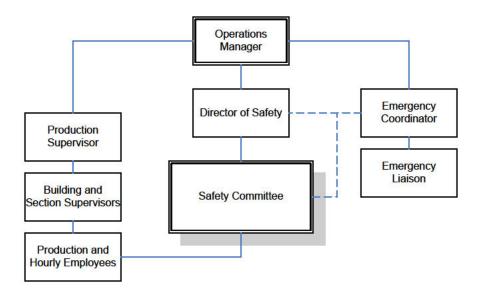
The organizational structure for the implementation of this plan is divided in to three parts that include preparedness, prevention, and contingency planning for the company. One of the key tools for this plan is the company's ability to maintain flexibility and delegate authoritative decision-making as required by established personnel. Though most of these actions are directed by Safety and General Management, they are often initiated and subsequently instituted by the company as a whole. Organizational charts have been provided to help describe the organizational processes used and the key positions as they are influenced by this plan.

3.7.1 Organizational Preparedness

The first phase of this plan is in developing a level of preparedness through a collective analysis of known facts and information. In conducting a risk assessment and process hazard analysis on

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the presented scenario, the company is able to determine the associated risks of an operation, relate possible measures to reduce the likelihood of an incident from occurring, and establish procedures and policies to alleviate systematic or logistical failures.



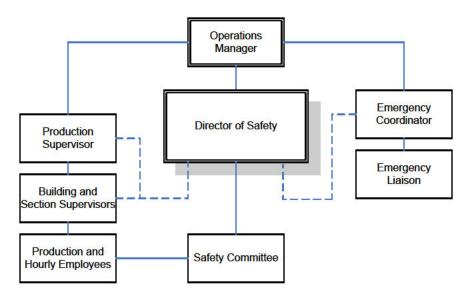
The above outline follows the following steps:

- Problems are directed towards the safety committee where the problem are analyzed and reviewed. Risk assessments and process hazard analysis's are conducted.
- Findings are reviewed by the Director of Safety, Emergency Coordinator, and the Special Advisor. Recommendations are presented to the Operations Manager.
- The General Manger makes a decision on the steps to be taken and forwards his decision back down to the Safety Committee, Managers and Emergency Coordinator.
- Solutions are then instituted by the company and progress is inspected by Safety Management to ensure that solutions are being fulfilled.
- Progress is then reported back to the Safety Committee. The committee then reanalysis's problems to ensure that annotated measures were resolved.

3.7.2 Organizational Prevention

The second phase of this plan is in implementing prevention policies that raise general awareness and ensure procedural guidelines are being followed. This is achieved through operator training, and collective cooperation between supervisors and managers with Safety Management, and in periodic inspections by the Director of Safety to ensure that established guidelines are being met.

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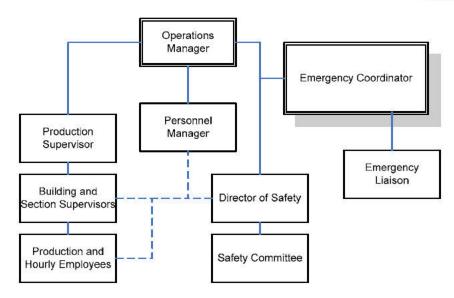
The above outline follows the following steps:

- 1. Issues addressed by the Safety Committee are followed up by the Director of Safety. They are managed by being prioritized by the order of severity.
- Resolutions to these issues are reflected back toward management and the affected sections and employees.
- 3. Progress of resolutions are then inspected by the Director of Safety, shortcomings are brought back to committee discussion by the Director of Safety.

3.7.3 Organizational Contingency

The third phase of this plan is in determining what contingency planning is needed in order to address potential risks. Contingencies are often broad in scope and should allow for a variable degree of variance, but in the event of an incident all points within the contingency should be met or appeared. Emergency response procedures should be accessible and the necessary emergency contact information should be available.

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The above outline follows the following steps:

- Risks are assessed and their potentials analyzed. The Emergency Coordinator then determined the probable course of actions in the case of an event.
- Managerial Staff are assigned duties and responsibilities in designated tasks. Duties, contacts, and responsibilities are posted. Training applicable where required.
- 3. Personnel are trained in emergency response procedures.

3.8 List of Emergency Coordinators

Provided in this section is the list of Emergency Coordinators. At least one employee must be either on the installation or on-call with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. The Emergency Coordinator should be familiar with all aspects of the response plan, all operations and activities of the installation, the location of materials and recorded information, and know the complete layout of the facility. Lastly, those listed should have the authority to commit the resources necessary to carry out the plan. The list of Emergency Coordinators is as follows:





3.9 Duties and Responsibilities of the Coordinator

During a workplace emergency, the Emergency Coordinator is granted the responsibility and authority to coordinate all emergency response measures. These measures are defined in a procedural guideline that the Emergency Coordinator follows in time of an emergency. When followed, this guideline ensures that all proper responses are conducted and that all applicable response agencies have been notified. This emergency guideline does not necessarily represent sequential steps, meaning that the Emergency Coordinator reserves the right to adjust the guidelines as necessary to perform his duties. And lastly, employee safety and health is the overriding priority in all emergency situations.

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Emergency Coordinator Response Procedures

• Incident is immediately reported to the Emergency Coordinator and Managerial Staff. Only Managerial Staff or the Emergency Coordinator may request onsite emergency assistance.

- o Identify the problem.
- o Assess the health or environmental hazards.
- o Perform Universal Response Procedures (on page 20).
- Conduct applicable response procedures.
 - o Medical Emergencies (on page 20).
 - o Infection Control (on page 21).
 - o Fire Response (on page 22).
 - o Hazardous Chemicals/Materials Response (on page 24).
 - o Weather Response (on page 25).
 - o Criminal Acts/Workplace Violence (on page 28).
 - o Electrical Outage Response (on page 28).
- Notify applicable emergency response agencies. Be able to provide information on building layout, types and quantities of materials at the site, and current Material Safety Data Sheets.

0	Fire Response:	Jamestown Fire Department	911
0	Law Enforcement:	P.A. State Police & Jamestown P.D.	911
0	Medical Emergency:	Jamestown Emergency	911
0	Hazardous Release:	National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
0	Mercer County EMA:	Emergency Management Agency	(724) 662-6100

- Assume responsibility for follow-up activities to include:
 - o The treatment, storing, disposing of residues and contaminated soil, and the decontamination and maintenance of emergency equipment.
 - o Within 15 days after the incident, a written report must be submitted on the incident to the Department of Environmental Protection, if applicable.

Whenever there is an emission or discharge, fire, or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount and area, extent of emitted or discharged materials. This may be accomplished through observation of the site, by reviewing records detailing permissible quantities stored or used at the exposed site, or by chemical analysis.

The Emergency Coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the emission or discharge, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects. If it has been determined that the installation has had an emission or release which would threaten human health or the environment, or that had resulted in the release of a Reportable Quantity of hazardous materials, the coordinator must immediately notify the applicable local authorities to include the county emergency management agency and indicate if an evacuation is advisable.

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Department of Environmental Protection

DEP Regional Office (1st) (800) 373-3398

230 Chestnut Street Meadville, PA 16335-3481

DEP District Office (2^{nd}) (724) 656-3160

DEP State Office (3rd) (800) 541-2050 or (717) 787-4343

Mercer County Emergency Management Agency (724) 662-6100

205 South Erie Street Mercer, PA 16137-1501

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

During an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fire, explosion, emission, or discharge do not occur, reoccur, or spread to other materials or wastes at the installation. These measures shall include where applicable, stopping manufacturing processes and operations, collecting and containing released materials or wastes, and removing isolated containers.

The Emergency Coordinator must ensure that in the affected areas of the installation, no material wastes incompatible with the emitted or discharged residues is processed, stored, treated, or disposed of until clean-up procedures are completed, and that all emergency equipment listed in the plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operation are resumed.

Within 15 days after the incident, the installation must submit a written report on the incident to the Department of Environmental Protection. The report must include the following information:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the individual filing the report;
- Name, address, and telephone number of the installation;
- Date, time, and location of the incident;
- A brief description of the circumstances causing the incident;
- Description and estimated quantity by weight or volume of materials or wastes involved;
- An assessment of any contamination of land, water, or air that has occurred due to the incident;
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials or wastes that resulted from the incident; and
- A description of what actions the installation intends to take to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

3.10 Chain of Command

In the event of an emergency, personnel are to contact their direct or immediate supervisor. If their supervisor is not available then the situation is to be reported to the next available supervisor or manager. In the case of an extreme emergency, such as a fire or medical response, the general intercom may be used (PAGE).

Below is a list of personnel that need to be contacted in the case of an emergency.

Emergency Coordinators	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
	130	Tim Buck	Emergency Coordinator
Safety Management	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety

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	130	Tim Buck	Safety Supervisor
Material Waste Management	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
	Non-responsive based on revised sco	Jarrod Britton	Waste Technician
Managerial Staff	161	Don Smith	C.E.O.
	139	Richard Edge	C.O.O.
	145	Charlie Resinger	Operations Manager
	116	Drew Shilling	Production Supervisor
	103	Sally Cyphert	Personnel Manager

Notification Procedures

- Advise those in the affected area of the emergency situation. Evacuate area if required.
- Contact immediate supervisor or manager and report the incident to them. If they are not available, contact Director of Safety or Managerial Staff.
- Provide detailed information as required.
 - o Type of emergency;
 - o Brief description of the incident; and
 - Other important information.

4 Spill/Leak Prevention and Response

There are four main aspects of a spill/leak prevention response plan to include prevention measures, types of containment, mitigation procedures, and ultimate disposition. Each aspect of the response plan in some way directly or indirectly addresses a part if not all of the following categories.

- **Prevention** The best and most ideal solution is to prevent an actual spill or leak from occurring. This is achieved through the inspection of containment areas and systems, waste containers and drums, and material waste operations. Through inspections, deficiencies are able to be noted and subsequently resolved before they become a serious problem.
 - o Inspections that include the visual observation of storage facilities, loading and unloading areas, and waste handling and storage areas.
 - O Detailed inspections of containment areas and containers for corrosion, evidence of spilled materials, stains along the walls and floors, that shipping containers are not damaged or compromised, and general housekeeping practices are being maintained.
- *Containment* Secondary containment systems are used to reduce the risk of a severe hazardous release. If a release does occur, these systems are designed to contain the release until the released materials can be adequately cleaned-up or otherwise decontaminated. Containment is focused on the principle that if an incident occurs, how it would be contained.
 - The use of secondary containment systems such as dikes, curbs, storage basins, sewer collection systems, and spill containment waste collection sites.
 - The installation of flow diversion techniques to include drains, graded pavement, gratings, sewers, and culverts.
 - O Dust and vapor control through the use of hoods, ventilations, and filtration systems.
 - o The maintenance and use of spill containment kits.

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Mitigation – Through proper mitigation it is possible to lessen or alleviate exposure and
accidental releases of hazardous materials. This is achieved primarily through awareness,
maintenance, and availability of clean-up or decontamination equipment. Mitigation is based on
the principle that when an incident occurs personnel are prepared and equipped to handle the
situation.

- o Availability of clean-up utility items such as brooms, shovels, and containers.
- That all containers are properly labeled with hazard class labels and U.S. DOT designations, to include shipping name, UN number, hazard class number, and packaging requirements.
- Periodic testing and/or inspections to determine the soundness of the preventative maintenance system. Equipment and systems that need upgraded, repaired, or replaced are properly identified, and all actions and modifications are recorded.
- Maintaining good housekeeping practices to include the neat and orderly storage of chemicals, that the pick-up and disposal of regular garbage is done on a frequent basis, floors are maintained in good conditions and that floors are dry and cleaned of debris and other contamination, proper spacing for pathways and walkways are maintained between containers and drums, and that employees are encouraged to maintain good housekeeping practices.
- o Employees are properly trained and are aware of the hazards within the workplace, are familiar with the materials inventory within their section area, and know the locations of and understand the Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- *Ultimate Disposition* The ultimate disposition of a released source of hazardous waste is used to describe the final destination or destruction methods necessary. Different waste requires different methods for disposal, each having its own hazard characteristics. This largely determines how personnel shall response in the event of a hazardous release.
 - A list of recoverable and recyclable materials.
 - o A list of residual and hazardous waste materials

4.1 Pre-release Planning

This section is intended to provide a prediction of events that would most likely occur in the release of hazardous materials. It serves as an attempt to determine the direction of the flow of spilled materials, the anticipated hazards of that spill, and the generalized reaction to such an event. To reduce the likelihood of a hazardous release of reportable quantities, all quantities of materials within each operating building are restricted to servicing quantities only. This ensures that only the lowest credible event is possible and reduces the overall likelihood of an accidental spill or release.

4.1.1 Raw Material Storage

Raw materials are stored primarily in Conex containers groups A, B and C. Materials are maintained in the original containers or drums, materials are removed from these containers on an as needed basis, unused excess materials are brought back for storage.

• With a leaking drum in a container, it is highly probable that there would be a vapor hazard within the container at extremely concentrated levels. Partial containment within the container is expected, though cannot be relied upon to prevent a release. The possibility of degradation through the floorboards to the ground is prevalent.

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Degradation through the floorboard would result in ground contamination. The
containers are placed on pressed dirt on gravel foundation. It is suspected that the
chemicals would mitigate through the gravel layer rather easily, and progress slower
through the compacted earth.

- The first form of release would be that of vapors and particles, presenting a strong downwind hazard. The second is to the small stream located to the west of the container. The stream is far enough away that even in the event of run-off, it is unlikely for these materials to mitigate to this stream.
- In the event of a release there is an anticipated downwind inhalation hazard. This inhalation hazard may cause eye and respiratory irritation or discomfort, induce asthmatic episodes for those with asthma, and could present serious or fatal injuries. In the event of a hazardous release, downwind evacuation is strongly suggested.
- In the event of a hazardous release, the immediate area downwind of the point of release
 and all surrounding buildings or production areas is to be evacuated. Emergency
 response units and response personnel are to be contacted to respond to the emergency
 as guided by the emergency coordinator.

4.1.2 Interplant Transfer

Interplant transfer of hazardous materials is done throughout the facility. Materials may be transferred through the use of powered industrial trucks, wagons, dollies, or pallet jacks. Prior to transfer all materials are to be secured through shrink wrap in an addition to straps, if so required. Powered industrial trucks may only be used by trained and permitted operators.

- The primary form of release would be that of spilled loads or ruptured drums, presenting a limited downwind hazard and exposure of materials to the environment. A release of this nature presents the initial hazard to the operator transferring materials, and then to personnel cleaning up the materials.
- The anticipated hazards would vary, depending largely on the type of materials being transferred. Those responding to the spill or release should always wear the appropriate protective clothing. If personnel are unsure, they should contact the emergency coordinator or material waste management for further instructions.
- In the event of a release or spill, responding personnel shall attempt to contain or impede the release of materials so as long as it does not endanger health or life. If it is a severe release, emergency response personnel may need to be contacted. Transferred materials are rarely of a reportable size.

4.1.3 Process and Materials Handling

Process and materials handling is done to variable degrees in all production areas. Quantity of materials within production areas are kept to what can be used in the course of one production shift, this reduces the overall quantities of materials in the building, reduces the risk and amount of materials operators are exposed, and ensures that amounts are below reportable quantities.

- The primary form of release would be that of spilled or ruptured loads or drums, presenting a limited downwind hazard and exposure of materials to the environment. A release of this nature presents the initial hazard to the operator transferring materials, and then to personnel cleaning up the materials.
- The anticipated hazards would vary, depending largely on the type of materials being handled and the process operation involved. Those responding to the spill or release

should always wear the appropriate protective clothing. Responsive action shall be conducted at the instruction of the emergency coordinator or waste management.

• In the event of a release or spill, responding personnel shall attempt to contain or impede the release of materials so as long as it does not endanger health or life. If it is a severe release, emergency response personnel may need to be contacted. Transferred materials are rarely of a reportable size.

4.1.4 Intermediary and Product Storage

Intermediary and product storage is stored in three general locations, Building C, Building K, and Magazine-5. Materials are maintained either in shipping packages that have been defined by Competent Authority or in stock drums or boxes that are used for storage of bulk stock materials.

- The primary form of release would come from initiated products or munitions, presenting a possibly severe smoke, liquid, vapor, explosion, and/or fire hazard. Such releases present serious hazards in confined buildings or spaces, and almost always present some type of downwind hazard.
- The anticipated hazards would vary greatly, depending largely on the type of product or munitions involved. Intermediary or incomplete products may be more responsive to fire-fighting responses. Though it is important to note that many products have a high flammability or present an explosion hazard.
- All munitions and explosive devices have safety features designed in to the product that
 prevents them from accidental initiation. In the case of accidental initiation, emergency
 evacuation procedures must be conducted in areas where accidental ignition occurs.
 Responsive action is encouraged as long as it does not endanger health or life.

4.1.5 Loading and Unloading Dock (Shipping & Receiving)

All chemicals, materials, and products are shipped and received from Building C loading and unloading dock. Received materials are immediately inspected, labeled, and sent to storage conex containers. Non-hazardous stock materials are stored in the warehouse and bulk warehouse storage area.

- The primary form of release would come from initiated products or munitions, presenting a possibly severe smoke, liquid, vapor, explosion, and/or fire hazard. Such releases present serious hazards in confined buildings or spaces, and almost always present some type of downwind hazard.
- The anticipated hazards would vary greatly, depending largely on the type of product or munitions involved. Many products present a flammability or explosion hazard.
 Responsive action to spills or releases shall be conducted at the instruction of the emergency coordinator or waste management.
- All munitions and explosive devices have safety features designed in to the product that
 prevents them from accidental initiation. In the case of accidental initiation, emergency
 evacuation procedures must be conducted immediately. Attempts to contain the spill or
 release shall only be done if it doesn't threaten the health or life of the operator.

4.1.6 Waste Handling & Storage

Each production area that produces hazardous waste has a designated satellite location for the temporary storage of generated hazardous waste. Waste materials are only to be handled by trained personnel, such as a hazardous waste technician, and only in these locations. Movement, transfer, and shipment of hazards waste shall be directed by waste management.

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• The primary form of release would come from initiated products or munitions, hazardous materials mixed with incompatible substances, or materials introduced to initiating sources such as heat, static, friction, or impact. Such releases present the possibly of severe smoke, liquid, vapor, explosion, and/or fire hazards.

- The anticipated hazards would vary greatly, depending largely on the type of waste materials involved. Many waste streams present a possible fire or explosion hazard, a reactivity to water or incompatibility to specific materials, or sensitivity to static, friction, or impact.
- In the event of a release or spill, responding personnel shall attempt to contain or impede the release of materials so as long as it does not endanger health or life. If it is a severe release, emergency response personnel may need to be contacted. Handled materials may be of a reportable size.

4.2 Material Compatibility

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. The preferred way to do this is through engineering controls or work practice and administrative controls, but when these controls are not feasible or do not provide sufficient protection, alternate or supplementary methods of protection may be provided instead.

4.2.1 Machinery & Equipment Safety

Machinery and equipment safety is important in maintaining operator safety. Operators should be trained in the use of the machinery and equipment prior to conducting operations, and should never work alone with dangerous equipment or hazardous chemicals. Machinery and equipment shall be serviced regularly at designated intervals to ensure they meet safety requirements.

4.2.2 Shielding & Guarding

The purpose of operational shields and guarding is to prevent injury to the operator or personnel, prevent propagation of explosions from one explosive operation or location to another, and to protect facilities and equipment. Most equipment or machinery is supplemented with specific shields and guarding, and should not be altered, modified or removed.

4.2.3 Monitoring Systems

Monitoring systems are designed to ensure safety requirements are being maintained and established thresholds are not being breached within the workplace environment. This is achieved through selective administrative and engineering controls that can be used to detect and monitor safety devices and system assemblies.

4.2.4 Ventilation & Filtration Systems

Many process operations generate combustible or hazardous dusts and fumes that are highly flammable and explosive, or pose certain health risks to personnel and the environment. The purpose of ventilation and filtration systems is to provide a reasonable level of safety to life and property from fire and explosion and to minimize damage should a fire or explosion occur.

4.2.5 Safety Equipment

When engineering controls are not practical or feasible, or when they do not provide sufficient protection, the implementation of safety equipment may be used to alleviate potential hazards in

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the workplace. Protective equipment and clothing shall be supplied by the workplace and maintained in serviceable condition at all times where required.

4.3 Inspection and Monitoring Program

Routine (weekly) monitoring should be performed to determine the physical conditions of satellite and containment storage areas, the physical conditions of drums, boxes, and other containment devices, and quality and cleanliness of diked or bermed storage areas or waste containment vessels. The types of inspections conducted at this facility are done at every level of exchange, transition, handling, or transfer of materials, though Material Waste Management shall conduct a more conclusive weekly inspection as specified within this section. The inspection shall conform to the Material Waste Management Inspection Checklist (CTS-4-034), containing the following inspection guidelines:

- Are containers managed in compliance with 40 CFR 265 Subpart I and 25 PA Code 265a Subchapter I?
 - o Containers of hazardous waste in good condition?
 - o Containers and stored waste compatible?
 - o Containers kept closed except during addition or removal of wastes?
 - o Containers managed to prevent leaks?
 - o Provides a configuration and aisle spacing which ensures safe management and access?
 - o Container storage areas inspected at least weekly?
 - Special requirements for ignitable or reactive and incompatible waste comply with regulations?
 - Proper containment and collection systems in place?
 - Occurrence of the control of the
 - o Containers labeled "Hazardous Waste"?
 - o Containers labeled accurately identify contents?
- Residual waste kept separate from hazardous waste?
- Waste stored as not to create a safety risk?
- Waste deposited only in designated storage areas?
- Residual waste not stored for more than one year, hazardous waste no more than 90 days?
- Equipment maintained in operable condition?
- Waste stored to prevent groundwater degradation?
- No putrescible waste or liquid waste stored in piles?
- Waste storage area properly designed, constructed and maintained?

4.4 Preventive Maintenance

Effective preventative maintenance is a decisive factor in ensuring the availability and readiness of hazardous response equipment, conditions of satellite and containment storage areas, and the quality and readiness of diked or bermed storage areas or waste containment vessels. The following critical guidelines are to be conductive to ensure proper preventative maintenance:

1. Identification of equipment and systems;

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- 2. Periodic inspections of identified equipment and systems;
- 3. Periodic testing of equipment and systems;
- 4. Appropriate adjustment, repair, or replacement of parts; and
- 5. Complete record keeping of the preventative maintenance activities, inspection and test results, calibration dates, repairs, replacement, and adjustments to applicable equipment and systems.

Maintenance procedures are to be explained in enough detail in so that they accurately describe the procedure and guidelines established to ensure operational readiness. The description of procedures shall contain as a minimum the following information:

- Scope: Equipment or systems described;
- References: What the procedure is based upon;
- Definitions: What important definitions pertain to this procedure;
- General Requirements: What is the performance requirements of the equipment or system;
- Process: Description of procedures; and
- Notes: Special remarks.

The procedures that pertain to the overall readiness and how they affect this plan are described in this section below.

4.4.1 Machinery & Equipment Safety

Scope – Machinery and equipment are used throughout the facility in processing potentially hazardous chemicals and materials for the purpose of manufacturing munitions and other pyrotechnic devices or products. Waste generated from machinery or equipment failure may result in producing hazardous waste materials. For this reason, it is imperative that machinery and equipment safety devices and features are maintained.

References – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. Requirements are established in 29 CFR 1910.119, "Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals" and 40 CFR 68, "Risk Management Plan" Subpart B, C and D.

Definitions – None applicable.

General Requirements – General performance requirements for machinery and equipment are indicated below as follows:

- Machines are correctly installed and connected to the power supply prior to operation.
- No modifications are made to equipment unless such modifications comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
- Machines are fitted with appropriate guarding and extractions equipment and safety cutoff switches where necessary.
- All machines and equipment are regularly serviced and maintained in a safe operating condition.
- Machines designed to be operated in a fixed position are adequately secured to a stable supporting medium to prevent inadequate movement when power is applied or the machine is operated.

• Safety operating instructions are fitted to all fixed machines and near where portable equipment is stored.

Process – General description of procedures related to the preventative maintenance of machinery and safety equipment are as follows:

- 1. Prior to the maintenance of any machine or safety equipment, ensure that all hazardous energy is properly controlled or locked-out.
- 2. All gross contamination is to be cleaned off the machine or safety equipment prior to maintenance operations.
- 3. Check the appearance of the machine or safety equipment. Ensure that it is in good condition, free of any structural cracks or defects that may impair its safe and proper use.
- 4. Check the function of the device; ensure that it is functioning properly. Ensure that all mounted or secured equipment is securely fastened. Repair any noted defects.

Notes – There are no special remarks for this process.

4.4.2 Shielding & Guarding

Scope – Shielding and guards are used to prevent injury to the operator or other personnel as a part of the process or operation. Materials that require shielding are often extremely flammable or explosive in nature, and any waste generated in these areas shall be considered as such. Shielding and guarding have been designed or selected specifically for the given application. Altering, modifying, or removal of shields and guards is not permitted.

References – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. Requirements are established in 29 CFR 1910.119, "Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals" and 40 CFR 68, "Risk Management Plan" Subpart B, C and D. Additional information is provided in DoD 4145.26-M "Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives" and MIL-STD-398 "Military Standard: Shields, Operational for Ammunition Operations, Criteria for Design of and Testing for Acceptance."

Definitions – None applicable.

General Requirements – General performance requirements for shielding and guarding are indicated below as follows:

- Machines, equipment and operations are fitted with appropriate guarding and extractions equipment where necessary.
- Shielding is adequately secured to a stable supporting medium to prevent inadequate movement when operation is being conducted.
- Shielding is adequate enough to protect the operator and prevent injury.

Process – General description of procedures related to the preventative maintenance of shielding and guarding are as follows:

- 1. Prior to conducting maintenance operations, all hazardous materials must be removed from the work area.
- 2. Check the appearance of the machine or safety equipment. Ensure that it is in good condition, free of any structural cracks, stress marks, or defects that may impair its safe and proper use.

3. Check the function of the device; ensure that it is functioning properly. Ensure that all mounted or secured equipment is securely fastened. Repair any noted defects.

Notes - There are no special remarks for this process.

4.4.3 Monitoring Systems

Scope – Monitoring systems are used to ensure that safety requirements are being maintained and that established thresholds are not being breached within the workplace environment. Such equipment includes humidity and temperature monitoring devices, conductive footwear testing equipment, grounding test equipment, and environmental air sampling devices.

References – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. Requirements are established in 29 CFR 1910.119, "Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals" and 40 CFR 68, "Risk Management Plan" Subpart B, C and D. Additional information is provided in DoD 4145.26-M "Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives" and DoD 6055.9-STD "Ammunition and Explosives Safety Manual"

Definitions – None applicable.

General Requirements – General performance requirements for monitoring systems are indicated below as follows:

- Check-logs and verification of paperwork.
- Congruent training on specified processes or operations.
- Sensory devices used to detect changes or variables in temperature or humidity, the relative noise level, and the air quality.
- The calibration of gauges, measuring devices, instruments and testing equipment.
- Inspection of materials by Quality Assurance.

Process – General description of procedures related to the preventative maintenance of monitoring systems are as follows:

- 1. Clean the device of any dirt, debris or contamination. Item should be cleaned prior to being serviced.
- 2. Check to ensure the monitoring device has been properly calibrated. If equipment is overdue calibration, schedule the calibration of equipment.
- 3. Ensure device is properly gauged or zeroed, if device is not functioning properly, tag it out of service.

Notes - There are no special remarks for this process.

4.4.4 Ventilation & Filtration Systems

Scope – Ventilation and filtration systems are used to remove generated combustible or hazardous dusts and fumes from the working environment. Waste associated with these systems is contained in the filtering unit. Filters shall be replaced at designated intervals to ensure their effectiveness. When replacing the filters, this maintenance process should be conducted.

References – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. Requirements are

established in 29 CFR 1910.119, "Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals" and 40 CFR 68, "Risk Management Plan" Subpart B, C and D.

Definitions – None applicable.

General Requirements – General performance requirements for ventilation and filtration systems are indicated below as follows:

- The vent design must be sufficient to prevent deflagration pressure inside the dust collector for exceeding two-thirds of the ultimate strength of the weakest part.
- Snow, ice, sticky materials or similar interferences must not affect vent operation. Vent closures must not be affected by the process conditions in which it protects.
- Vent closures should not become projectiles as a result of their operation. The closure should be properly restrained without affecting its function.
- Vent closures must release at overpressure close to their design release, and reliably withstand fluctuating pressure differentials.
- Proper inspection and maintenance must be maintained to ensure dependable operation.

Process – General description of procedures related to the preventative maintenance of ventilation and filtration systems are as follows:

- 1. Ensure all mechanical devices are turned-off and locked-out.
- 2. After opening compartment, remove old filtration and replace with new filtration units.
- 3. Inspect this inside of compartment for residue building-up, clean and remove residue as required. Item should be cleaned when being serviced.
- 4. Check the appearance of the ventilation or filtration system. Ensure that it is in good condition, free of any structural cracks, stress marks, or defects that may impair its safe and proper use.
- 5. Check the function of the device; ensure that it is functioning properly and that all mounted or secured equipment is securely fastened. Repair any noted defects.

Notes – There are no special remarks for this process.

4.4.5 Safety Equipment

Scope – Safety equipment is used to alleviate the potential hazards within the workplace by providing personnel protective or response equipment. Personnel equipment is usually worn by the operator, providing variable levels of immediate protection. Response equipment is established for use in the case of an accidental spill or release of hazardous materials.

References – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require employers to protect their employees from workplace hazards such as machines, work procedures, and hazardous substances that can cause system damage, injury or death. Requirements are established in 29 CFR 1910.119, "Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals" and 40 CFR 68, "Risk Management Plan" Subpart B, C and D.

Definitions – None applicable.

General Requirements – General performance requirements for safety equipment are indicated below as follows:

• Proper safety equipment must be worn at all times.

Response equipment must be maintained and readily accessible.

Process – General description of procedures related to the preventative maintenance of safety equipment are as follows:

- 1. Check the appearance of the machine or safety equipment. Ensure that it is in good condition, free of any structural cracks, stress marks, or defects that may impair its safe and proper use.
- 2. Check the function of the device; ensure that it is functioning properly. Ensure that all mounted or secured equipment is securely fastened. Repair any noted defects.

Notes – There are no special remarks for this process.

4.5 Housekeeping Program

It is important to maintain a clean working area and good housekeeping practices. Operators are required to check work areas periodically thru the day to ensure areas and equipment are free of potential hazards. By practicing good housekeeping and maintaining work areas in a neat and orderly fashion, the associated risk of contaminated materials or debris is greatly reduced and generated waste is contained in designated locations. Waste is to be disposed of only in proper containers. Housekeeping practices per building include:

Building A, C, & Miscellaneous

- Residual waste is to be placed in residual waste dumpsters.
- Residual waste shall be removed from office areas on a regular basis.
- Keep floors clean by use of vacuum cleaners or cleaning machines.
- Keep walkways, doorways, pathways, and exits clear of obstructions of any kind.

Building A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, MS-1, MS-2 & N

- Neat and orderly storage of chemicals and materials.
- Promptly respond to small spillage of chemicals or materials.
- Maintain regular pick-up and disposal of residual and hazardous waste.
- Place waste only in designated containers. Do not mix waste streams.
- Keep floors clean by use of broom or mop.
- Store residual waste and hazardous waste drums only in designated areas.
- Keep walkways, doorways, pathways, and exits clear of obstructions of any kind.

Clean-up Procedures

Operating areas, equipment and ovens shall be kept **clean** and **orderly.** Cleaning shall be conducted on a **daily basis**. Operators shall promptly clean-up and remove spillage of explosives and other hazardous materials immediately. Only clean-up methods compatible with the materials shall be used to clean-up areas and equipment.

 Clean ovens, equipment, devices and other parts of the equipment subject to contamination by hazardous materials before introducing different or additional material.

• Walls surfaces shall be wiped, and corners, joints, duct work, and other places where dust could accumulate shall be cleaned.

- Structural members, radiators, heating coils, and electrical fixtures shall be cleaned.
- Racking, wheels on racking, and other devices shall be cleaned.
- Floors and matting shall be swept.
- The use of compressed air for clean-up is **prohibited**.

T-2 Machine Clean-up Procedures

Operating area and equipment shall be kept **clean** and **orderly.** Cleaning shall be conducted once an hour and at the end of shift. Operators shall promptly clean-up and remove spillage of explosives and other hazardous materials immediately. Only clean-up methods compatible with the materials shall be used to clean-up areas and equipment.

- Equipment, devices and other parts of the equipment subject to contamination by hazardous materials before introducing different or additional material.
- Walls surfaces and corners, joints, duct work, and other places where dust could accumulate shall be cleaned.
- Panel's onT-2 Machine shall be opened at the end of each shift and cleaned thoroughly.
- Floors and matting shall be swept.
- Conductive matting shall be removed and cleaned under daily.
- Static free containers and brushes to be used for clean-up only.
- The use of compressed air for clean-up is **prohibited**.

4.6 Security

It is important to address the facilities vulnerability to malicious or deviant individuals who may attempt to gain access to or destroy confidential information, restricted areas or controlled materials. By restricting certain areas to authorized personnel only, we are able to curtail unauthorized access and prevent a certain level of incidents from occurring. This does not eliminate the risk, however. Instead, these implemented measures provide a level of assurance that items have not been tampered with and that means are given to find out who was responsible if they had.

4.6.1 Hazardous Material and Package Control

To deter the tampering of materials during shipment or storage, a means for package control have been established. All packages will have proper hazardous labels and placards placed upon them, identifying labels shall be concise and easily legible, and boxes are to be securely taped on all sides. Drums and crates are to have either a metallic seal or zip-tie securing the locking ring and lid closed, whichever is required for that particular shipment. Through visual inspection, drums or crates that were tampered with have broken or missing seals.

4.6.2 Gates, Locks, and Lighting

At the end of the workday all doors are securely locked and then double checked to ensure that they were properly closed. The front gate is to remain closed and locked during non-business

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hours. All interior lighting, machines and devices are to be turned off. Exterior lighting is also provided on the outside of buildings that are activated through a light sensor.

4.6.3 Magazine and Lock Security

Magazines are to be double locked and all conex containers are to be securely locked at all times. Keys are to be maintained by Shipping & Receiving only, and must be turned back in to the key holder immediately after use. When conex containers or magazines are opened, at no time are they to be left unattended. Controls materials are marked on the log with the individuals' signature and quantity of the material added or removed from the magazine.

4.6.4 Security Systems

A security system has been emplaced in all sensitive areas where products are manufactured and where important documents are stored. If any of the doors or sensors is tampered with, the security system sets off an alarm that alerts first those listed on the access roster at the security company. This gives those individuals time enough to respond to the alert and check to see if is a false positive. If no one responds to the initial alert or the alarm is not turned off, the local authorities are then contacted. Main security access is located in Building A. All other buildings are equipped with individual access panels that control security within that area.

4.6.5 Key Control and Security Access

Keys are given to Authorized Personnel only, key holders are personally responsible for maintaining accountability of their keys at all times. Security access is given to a certain few individuals. Access to key boxes and security access codes is restricted.

4.7 <u>External Factor Planning</u>

When considering the response to an emergency or situation, it is sometimes important to take into account how outside influences affect the situation within the facility, and how inside events could possibly affect the surrounding area. The responsive actions to be taken to alleviate any resulting effects to public health and safety or the environment are listed after each example. These responsive actions are in no way conclusive, but they should serve as a helpful guide when determining external factors. Represented below are a few examples.

- **Power outages** From an internal aspect, emergency shut-down operations are conducted and personnel are instructed to evacuate the production building to a safe location. During the evacuation process, there is a possibility that machinery could be left in mid-operation. If this is the case, when the power comes back on the machine would continue operating from where it left off. In some instances, this could lead to catastrophic events to include a mass fire or explosion. It is required by DoD 4145.26-M that the company maintains a minimum fragment and inhabited building distances from other exposed sites and inhabited buildings. There are currently no inhabited buildings within the required distances. Refer to fire or explosion hazards as written below.
- *Fire or explosion hazards* Internally, fire and explosion hazards pose the greatest of hazards to the employee or operator. A small incipient fire could easily escalate into a severe or catastrophic fire with little or no warning. Furthermore, many of our products contain tear-gas components, to include CS, CN, or OC. These materials cause respiratory, skin, and eye irritation. Even though established quantities and distances reduce the probability and severity of an event, they do not totally negate the hazards associated with exposed sites (surrounding operating buildings). In the event of a severe fire, a prevalent

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downwind hazard exists. The standard practice to evacuate 2 miles downwind of the incident shall be conducted at the instruction of the incident commander.

• *Severe weather conditions* – Weather poses the great risk, both internally and externally, for its unpredictable nature and raw potential to cause extreme or catastrophic damage.

- Earthquake can cause structural damage to process or buildings, causing building to collapse or stacked materials to fall. Fallen electrical lines or trees may impede response personnel.
- o Floods are usually the result of some other form of severe weather condition. Severe flooding can impede response vehicle and flood low lying areas. This is generally not a serious problem for this area.
- o Tornadoes are severely unpredictable and damaging. Buildings, processes, and equipment can easily become permanently damaged. Trees, electrical poles, and other fallen debris can severely impede response personnel.
- Electrical storms can cause a release of electrical or static energy that could be enough to initiate some of the used processed materials, resulting in a fire or explosion.

4.8 Employee Training Program

Combined Systems, Inc. shall provide training for all operations and procedures, and applicable emergency response procedures as required for each employee. No employee is required to use materials or work at a job that the employee is not trained to use or perform safely. Training shall be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency and response procedures. Training may include:

- Controlling of hazardous energy and materials Many of the chemicals, materials, and
 machinery at this facility can be considered hazardous if not handled or controlled properly.
 When a process is not in use or maintenance is being performed on the machine, proper lockout/tag-out procedures will be applied.
- *Emergency response and procedures* Every emergency is unique, but many of the responses are the same. It is important to learn and follow proper emergency response procedures applied to your work area.
- *Environmental hazards established within the workplace* Some chemicals and materials pose health and environmental hazards. Required safety equipment and protective gear shall be used and maintained at all times.
- *Equipment safety* Many machinery and processes have safety features designed in to the function or operation of the device. Safety equipment shall be maintained and used at all times, any attempts to bypass or alter safety equipment is strictly prohibited.
- *Fire extinguisher training* During a fire emergency, fire extinguishers are to be used to help aid in escape. Specific fire extinguishers are designated to certain hazards and hazard areas. Fire extinguishers are not to be used within other areas.
- *Hazard Communications* Everyone has the right to know what the hazards are and what they are working with. Every employee is encouraged to ask. Information is available to everyone. Contact your supervisor or the Director of Safety for further questions.

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• *Material Safety Data Sheets* (*MSDS*) – Material Safety Data Sheets are maintained on every chemical and material used at this facility. They are readily available to every employee upon request by your supervisor, the Director of Safety, or the Personnel Manager.

- *Material waste response* During production, material waste is often generated as the result of the process. It is important not to mix incompatible materials together, so place waste only in designated areas. Consult your supervisor or the Waste Manager if there are any questions.
- *Personal protective equipment* Personal protective equipment has been selected for some of the hazardous operations or environments to protect the operator. Operators in designated areas will wear proper protective equipment at all times.
- **Powered industrial truck training** Several powered industrial trucks (or more commonly known as fork-lifts or tow trucks) are used at this facility. Only personnel that has been trained and certified in the used of the truck may operate these units.
- Process ergonomics Ergonomics is primarily concerned with the designing and arranging of
 things the operator will use so that the operator and components interact most efficiently and
 safely. Ideas in improving ergonomics and process design are encouraged.
- **Respirator protection** Some areas or processes pose an inhalation hazard to the operator. Employees and visitors within these areas will be required to where the appropriate level of protection, to include respiratory training and a medical examination.

5 Countermeasures

The effectiveness of an emergency response plan can only be measured by the overall knowledge of the emergency procedures by operator or employee. The precognitive response plan sets forth a flexible guideline for emergency response and for the emergency response actions during a crisis. The goal of this plan is to reduce the risk hazard and prevent serious injury by increasing operator awareness.

5.1 Countermeasures to be undertaken by Facility

Each employee has an obligation to safety. Achieving and maintaining this high level of safety requires personal and workplace cleanliness, preparation, and increased operator awareness. To help achieve this high level of awareness, all supervisors and assistant supervisors shall be trained to provide adequate guidance and instruction in times of emergency. They shall be trained in the complete workplace layout and alternative escape routes from the workplace, and should be able to perform and understand the emergency procedures provided in this response plan.

5.1.1 Emergency Shutdown Procedures

All employees are required to leave the building immediately upon announcement of an evacuation order. Shutdown procedures are to be achieved promptly only if personal safety can be maintained. Regardless of the operation, if the hazard poses a viable threat, no shutdown procedures shall be taken. If there is an emergency fire response, no shutdown procedures are permitted. At no time shall employees remain within the building to perform shutdown procedures during extreme emergencies.

Each operating building is equipped with means to shutdown various presses and machines. Machines without a direct power switch are usually operated by a dual-palm button that when disengaged immediately terminates the operation. Machines with direct power have a single power switch that can be turned to terminate power. Within each operating area or directly

outside should be a source panel box that can be used to terminate all power within that area or building. There are three areas in which power sources may be found, they are as listed below.

- Power switches and panel boxes inside building.
- Power boxes and fuse panel on the outside of building.
- Main power supply within Building F and the northern corner of Building C.

If the main power supply or panel box is used to turn off the power to a building, the operations within that building must be turned off before the main power source can be turned back on again. Some machines and devices may burn out from the sudden power surge, or suddenly engage in operation, which could then cause a serious safety risk to personnel on or near that machine.

Restarting Procedures

- Ensure all machines, presses, air supply, and devices are in the off position.
- Turn on all tripped breakers and fuses. Replace as necessary.
- Engage main power supply. Check devices for malfunction and serviceability.

5.1.2 Accounting of All Personnel after an Emergency Evacuation

Within the first fifteen (15) minutes of each shift, the lead person is responsible for taking attendance of the workers. The attendance sheet should remain with the lead person at all times. In the event of an evacuation, all employees are instructed to leave the building, proceed to the far end of the parking lot to the Emergency Egress/Evacuation Meeting Area. The daily attendance sheets will be used to account for the workers. Lead persons shall then report the accountability of their personnel to the Personnel Manager, Director of Safety and/or Operations Manager within the first three (3) minutes of entering into the evacuation site (employee parking lot). In the event that a worker is absent, a sweep of the area for the missing employee will take place by a select team. Employees must not leave the area until instructed to do so by the Director of Safety, Operations Manager, or their Supervisor.

5.1.3 Rescue and Medical Duties for Employees

Only specified employees who have received certified training as an EMT (Emergency Medical Technician) or First Aid Responders may perform medical duties as specified to the level of their training. These select employees shall perform duties as required in accordance with their training until proper medical services can arrive. At no time should an employee be directed to perform emergency duties that may endanger their life or the life of others.

Only those employees who wish to act as an EMT or First Aid Responder and have previously had the proper training may assume this responsibility. If that employee no longer wished to assume that responsibility, then their certificates and name shall be extracted from the list upon request.

5.1.4 Preferred Means of Reporting an Emergency

The preferred means to initiate the emergency response plan is either by intercom (PAGE) or by radio (walkie-talkie). If neither of these means is available then that building shall initiate evacuation and shutdown procedures, and the lead person of that building shall head toward the nearest phone or radio to report the incident. The emergency response plan shall be posted in each production area near the telephone or radio handset.

The second shift general foreman is furnished with the phone numbers of managerial employees to be contacted in the case of an emergency. In the case of telephone failure, the authorities

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should be notified in person. Municipal emergency medical and fire facilities are located at a distance of approximately two and one half miles (4 minutes) east of the plant.

5.1.5 Employee Notification of an Emergency

Notification of an emergency or of an evacuation is communicated to the employees via the plant intercom system (PAGE) and radio handsets (walkie-talkie). Each production area phone posts directions for the use of the intercom system and radios.

- Ask for the attention of the employee. Speak slowly and clearly.
- Describe the area in which the emergency is located.
- Direct the employee to walk out of the building and meet at the designated assembly area.

5.2 Countermeasures to be Undertaken by Contractors

Contractors working onsite shall obey all safety guidelines and perform all emergency response procedures as explained within this plan. Individual contractors are responsible for ensuring the safety and training of their employees. Safety information shall be given to them upon request.

5.3 Internal and External Communications and Alarm Systems

The preferred means to initiate the emergency response plan is either by intercom (PAGE) or by radio (walkie-talkie). If neither of these means is available then that building shall initiate evacuation and shutdown procedures, and the lead person of that building shall head toward the nearest phone or radio to report the incident. The emergency response plan shall be posted in each production area near the telephone or radio handset.

The second shift general foreman is furnished with the phone numbers of managerial employees to be contacted in the case of an emergency. In the case of telephone failure, the authorities should be notified in person. Municipal emergency medical and fire facilities are located at a distance of approximately two and one half miles (4 minutes) east of the plant.

5.4 Evacuation Plan for Installation Personnel

At each building there shall be posted an updated Emergency Egress/Evacuation Master Site Plan, which details the layout of the facility and the egress routes of all operating buildings. Upon each exit shall be posted a copy of the layout of the operating building that defines escape routes and fire extinguisher positioning. Egress lines shall be detailed in blue, evacuation lines shall be in red, and fire extinguishers shall be highlighted in yellow.

If the alarm sounds or if a Supervisor orders the evacuation of the operating building, it is important to remain calm. Upon alert, begin shutdown procedures and follow applicable response procedures as they apply. It is important to walk to the nearest exit and leave the building immediately upon notification. After leaving the building, proceed to the Emergency Evacuation Meeting Area at the rear of the parking lot, report for accountability, and wait for further instructions. Do not leave the meeting area or return into any of the buildings unless instructed to do so by your lead person, Supervisor, or management.

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5.5 Emergency Equipment Available for Release

Equipment is available at this facility to allow personnel to respond safely and quickly to emergency situations as represented in this section. All equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation. After the event of an emergency, all equipment used must be decontaminated, cleaned, and verified for its intended use prior to the use of the equipment as normal operations are resumed. Special equipment is often required and may be needed quickly in an emergency, equipment available include:

- Absorbent materials Absorbent materials include sodium bicarbonate, floor-sweep, and
 vermiculite material. Sodium bicarbonate can be found under the Building C warehouse sink,
 and under the sink in the break room area. These materials can be used to absorb spilled
 chemicals or materials.
- *Air compressor* Air compressors are present in Building A, C, and F. Backup reserve air compressors are present in Building M. Air compressors can be used to operate air operated devices and other equipment.
- *Fans* Fans are used in various locations throughout the facility. They can be used to help circulate air within a contaminated or confined environment. If a severe explosion hazard is present, then standard fan units may not be used.
- *Fire extinguishers* Fire extinguishers are present in each area located by primary points of egress. There are three standard types of water extinguishers used at this facility, Class ABC extinguishers, Class D extinguishers, and water extinguishers. Extinguishers have been selected for their compatibility of materials according to specific hazards and hazard areas.
- *First aid supplies* First aid supplies are located in each production area at the primary point of egress and at sink locations. First aid supplies include gauzes, adhesive strips, bandages, gloves, creams, tweezers, scissors, and other generic supplies. First aid kits are intended for superficial injuries only. Inventory of kits are checked monthly, and are refilled as needed to ensure they have sufficient first aid supplies. If contaminated, the entire kit should be replaced.
- *Forklifts* There are currently five forklifts used at this facility, consisting of two Class 2 stand-up forklifts and three Class 5 riding forklifts. The two stand-ups are both electric powered, while one of the riding forklifts is diesel powered and the other two is fueled by propane.
- *Fuel supply* Fuel supply points, such as for propane and gasoline, are stationed direction behind the maintenance shed location on the front side of Building C. The diesel fuel tank is located to the right of conex group A. Fuel is used for the tractor and the one riding forklift.
- *Medical supplies* The First Responder and EMT medical bags are located in the Safety office inside Building C. These medical supplies are much more inclusive than those in the first aid kits located in the buildings, and may only be used by qualified personnel. If medical supplies become contaminated or compromised, they would then need to be replaced immediately.
- **Portable heaters** There is one portable heater located on site. It is generally located in the range of Building G, though it sometimes used by maintenance and other areas as needed. The unit requires kerosene fuel to operate.
- Respirator masks Respirator masks are issued out to personnel as required by their job. Full-face respirators are maintained by the operator and stored in their lockers within the break-room or changing room located in Building C. New masks are stored in the Safety office.
- Spill Containment Kits There are three spill containment kits at this facility, one located at the shipping and receiving dock in Building C, one in the Waste Containment Facility located in

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Building O, and one at conex group A and B. Spill containment kits include: 1 bag of lechite absorbent material, 2 absorbent pillows, 4 absorbent socks, 30 absorbent pads, 1 set of PPE, and an Emergency Response Guidebook.

• *Personal protective equipment* – PPE is maintained in the change-room shed outside Building H, change-room shed outside Building I, and the changing-room and storage-room within Building C. Protective equipment includes; gloves, hoods, Tyvek suits and labcoats, sleeves, particle masks, and half and full-face respirators.

6 Emergency Spill Control Network

To support an effective Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan, it is important to maintain a cohesive relationship with police and fire departments, emergency response teams, and other governmental agencies. Arrangements should be made which will designate who will be the primary emergency response agency and who will provide supporting services. They must be advised of the associated hazardous materials located at the facility, description of work places and operations conducted at each area, tentative evacuation routes, and specified responses to specific hazards.

6.1 Arrangements with Local Emergency Response Agencies

Notify applicable emergency response agencies. Be able to provide information on building layout, types and quantities of materials at the site, and current Material Safety Data Sheets.

•	Fire Response:	Jamestown Fire Department	911
•	Law Enforcement:	P.A. State Police & Jamestown P.D.	911
•	Medical Emergency:	Jamestown Emergency	911
•	Hazardous Release:	National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
•	Mercer County EMA:	Emergency Management Agency	(724) 662-6100

These services may request a yearly or periodic site inspection, the review and amendment of evacuation/egress plans, the verification of all inspection tags for extinguishers, and that all extinguishers are properly charged, marked, and positioned.

Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the company to provide them with a current response plan that accurately reflects the facility. This response plan will be reviewed and updated annually by the company and corresponding department.

6.2 Notification Lists

Upon arrival of emergency response services, the ranking officer on the first arriving unit will assume command and control as per their department's standard operating procedures.

Jamestown Volunteer Fire Department	724-932-5290
208 Depot Street	
Jamestown, PA 16134	
Jim Brown (1 st)	724-927-2582
Bill Ashley (2 nd)	724-932-3842
Department of Environmental Protection	
DEP Regional Office (1 st)	(800) 373-3398

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230 Chestnut Street Meadville, PA 16335-3481

DEP District Office (2nd) (724) 656-3160 DEP State Office (3rd) (800) 541-2050 or (717) 787-4343

Mercer County Emergency Management Agency (724) 662-6100

205 South Erie Street Mercer, PA 16137-1501

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

7 Source Reduction Strategy

A Source Reduction Strategy plan is used to reduce or eliminate quantities or toxicity of residual waste before it is generated. This can be achieved through changes within the process or in aggressive reclamation activities. Points that should be considered include:

- Reconditioning, re-plating, or re-working of materials;
- Improving of quality in parts to reduce scrap;
- Recycling of aluminum, cardboard and metal; and
- In-process inspections.

Appendix A: Material Inventory List

	192 221			F	Bui	ildin	g l	Lo	cati	ior	15	20 92						Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A B	C I	D1 D	2 E	F (G	H I	J	I	L	. 1	M MS	1 MS2	N C	P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	8	8)	8				Q	9			8	8		8		Ace Wasp & Hornet Killer	ORM-D	1	2	0
8	8	⊗ ⊗	0		8	⊗ ⊗	8	0 0	0 8	0	8	8	8				Acetone Technical	3.0	1	3	0
		8	0										8)			Adhesion Promoter, Lord 7701	3.0	2	3	0
		8	0				100	30					8				Adhesive #8	N/R	1	1	0
		8	0		-								8)			Adhesive Primer, Chemlok 7701	3.0	2	3	0
	8												8		8		Adhesive Spray	2.1	2	4	0
	8	⊗		C	8								8)	8		Adhesive Spray, 363 Fast Tac	N/R	2	4	1
	8	8	0	Ç	8								8		8		Adhesive Spray, Shipping-Mate Palletizing	N/R	2	4	0
		8											8				Adhesive, AB Muz BL	N/R	1	1	0
		08	0										8)			Adhesive, DP-100 Epoxy, Clear (Part A)	N/R	2	1	1
		0)										8				Adhesive, DP-100 Epoxy, Clear (Part B)	N/R	2	1	1
		8	0										8				Adhesive, DP-460 Epoxy, Off-White (Part A)	N/R	3	1	0
		0	•										8				Adhesive, DP-460 Epoxy, Off-White (Part B)	N/R	2	1	0
									8	9			8)			Adhesive, DP-8005 Part A	N/R	3	2	0
					-				0	0			8	,			Adhesive, DP-8005 Part B	N/R	2	1	0
		8	0										8				Adhesive, Ethyl Type 232	N/R	2	2	1
									0	9			8				Adhesive, Lord 305- Part 1	N/R	2	1	0
									8	0			8	, 🗌			Adhesive, Lord 305- Part 2	N/R	3	1	0
		8	0										8)			Adhesive, Titebone II Premium Wood Glue	N/R	1	0	0
		8											8				Adhesive, UV Curable 777	N/R	2	1	1
		8	o										8				Adhesive, Weldwood Waterproof Resorcinol Glue, Part A	ORM-D	3	2	1
		8	0										8				Adhesive, Weldwood Waterproof Resorcinol Glue, Part B	ORM-D	3	2	1
		8	0	(8	⊗ .			8	0			8				Aerosil R972	N/R	1	1	0
	8								3				8				Aerosol, Break-Free CLP NC	ORM-D	1	1	0
)	8											8	8				Air Freshener, Airlift Fresh Scent	ORM-D	1	1	0
)	8												8				Air Freshener, Airlift Lemon Scent	ORM-D	1	1	0
,	8												8				Air Freshener, VOC	ORM-D	2	4	1
	8	8	0	(8	8			0	0	8 8	8	8				Air Tool Oil, Air Flo	N/R	1	1	0
	8								-				8				Alcohol Free Towelettes	8	0	0	0
		⊗ 8	0		8					(8		8				Alcohol, Ethyl Alcohol Grain 190	3.0	1	3	0
	10000	8			1								8)			Alphasolv, D-Limonene Lite	N/R	2	2	1
		***************************************									Ø	8					Aluminum Alloys	N/R			1

		_					catio			_				Hazard		lth Ha	zard
A B	C D	1 D2 F	F	G H	I	J	L	M MSI	MS2 N	0 1	PR	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
								8	⊗				Aluminum Alloys With Beryllium	N/R	2	1	2
								8	8				Aluminum Alloys With Lead	N/R	3	0	0
								8	8				Aluminum Alloys With Low Beryllium	N/R	2	0	0
								8	8				Aluminum Alloys With Tin	N/R	2	0	0
							8			8			Aluminum Black Pab	8.0	2	0	0
								8	8	8			Aluminum Cutting Fluid, A9	4.1	1	1	1
					8					⊗			Aluminum Flake, Al-120	4.1	1	4	1
								8	8	8			Aluminum Oxide Waterproof Cloth Belts	4.3	0	0	0
		8		⊗ 8)	8	8			8			Aluminum Powder, 99.71%, Atomized	4.3	1	1	1
		8								8			Aluminum Powder, Atomized	4.3	1	3	1
		⊗								8			Aluminum Powder, Grade 2 (Mil-A-512)	4.3	1	3	1
		$ \otimes $								⊗			Aluminum Powder, Pyro	4.1	1	3	3
		⊗		8	⊗ (8			Aluminum Powder, Pyro 5413 H Super	4.1	1	3	3
							8			8			Aluminum Powder, Type 1 Grade (MIL-DTL-512C)	4.3	1	1	1
		⊗											Ammunition, Illuminating, 1.3G	1.3G			
								8	⊗	8			Ampco Alloy Compositions	N/R	0	0	0
					8					8			Anthraquinone	N/R	2	1	0
										8			Aqua-Mar	N/R	2	2	0
								8	8	8	Ø	3	Auto-Paint-Primer-Aerosol	2.1	2	4	0
										8			Arofene 72155	N/R	2	1	0
										8			Barium Chromate	6.1	2	0	0
										8			Barium Chromate, Mil-B-550A GR-A	6.1			0
				8	⊗ (8				8			Barium Nitrate	5.1(6.1)	3	0	0
				8	⊗ (8				8			Barium Nitrate GR-A CL-6 (Mil-B-162)	5.1(6.1)	1		
		8								8			Barium Nitrate, MIL-B-162, Class 5	5.1	(
		⊗								8			Barium Peroxide	5.1(6.1)	1	0	0
									8	8			Barium Titanate, Ticon P	N/R	1	0	0
	8	8					8	8	8	8	Ø	3	Belt Dressing, Carquest	N/R	2	4	0
	8	8					8	8	8	8	0	3	Belt Dressing	2.2	2	4	0
					8		8		8	8			Bismuth Powder, -16/+60 Mesh	N/R			
					8		8	8	8	8			Bismuth Powder	N/R			
		8			8		8		8	8			Bismuth Powder, 325 Mesh	N/R			
8							8			8			Bismuth Shot	N/R	0	0	0
8							8			8			Bismuth Shot, #9	N/R			

		102	Q 12		uildir					- 23	Q.	_			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A I	3 C I	D1 D 2	E	F G	H	J	K	L	M MS1 MS2	N	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	8	8		8	8			8		(8			Black Powder, 2Fg	1.1D			
	⊗ .	8		8	⊗ .			8		(⊗			Black Powder, 3Fg	1.1D			
	8	8		8	8			8		(8			Black Powder, 4Fg	1.1D			
		8								(⊗			Black Powder, Class 1 (Mil-P-223)	1.1D			
		8									8			Black Powder, Class 3 (Mil-P-223)	1.1D			
		8		8				8		(⊗			Black Powder, Class 5	1.1D			
		8		8				8			8 E			Black Powder, Class 5 (Mil-P-223)	1.1D			
		8								(⊗			Black Powder, Class 6 (Mil-P-223)	1.1D			
		8								(8			Black Powder, Class 7 (Mil-P-223)	1.1D			
		8		8				8		(8			Black Powder, Grain Ign., .77x.58	1.1D			
		8		8	0	0		8		(8			Black Powder, Propellant Grain	1.1			
		8		8	\otimes			8			8 <u> </u>			Black Powder, Sporting 2Fg	1.1D			
						-	8			(8			Bonderite 1402w	8.0	3	0	0
		⊗					8			(8			Boric Acid	N/R	1	0	0
		⊗									⊗			Bore Cleaning Foam, BCF-3	2.1	1	1	0
				8			8			(8			Box, Wirebound M-Gard W550	3.0	1	2	0
				8			8			(8 T			Box, Wirebound, Fuze M208 Smoke Pot				
				8						(8			Butyl Stearate	N/R	1	1	0
		8	***************************************							(8	-		Calcium Carb Vicron 15-15	N/R	0	0	0
					0	0	8	8		(8			Calcium Carbonate	N/R	0	0	0
					0	0	8	8			⊗			Calcium Carbonate	N/R	1	0	0
		⊗								(⊗			Calcium Silicide	4.3	1	3	2
				8						(⊗			Calcium Stearate, Interstab CA-18-1	N/R			
				8						(8			Calcium Stearate, Mil- Jan-C-263	N/R			
		⊗	П								8 T	Ţ		Calsoft AOS 40	1000 C00 K00 K00 K00 K00 K00 K00 K00 K00			
		⊗								(8			Carbon Dioxide, P-4574-H	2.2	1	0	3
									⊗ ⊗	(8			Carbon Steel - Alloy Steel	N/R	0	2	0
									⊗ ⊗	(8			Carbon Steel Tooling	N/R			
		⊗						8		(8 <u> </u>			Carnauba Wax	N/R			
8					8						8 T			Cartridge, CO2, 21ml	2.2	1	0	0
	8	8		8	8					(⊗.			Cartridge, 38 Cal. Primed	1.4S	0	2	0
	8	8			8					(8			Cartridge, 38 Cal. Unprimed	N/R	0	0	0
	8	8			8					(⊗			Cartridge, 40mm Practice LV M781, Low Velocity	1.4S			
	8	8		8	8					(8			Cartridge, 44 Cal. Brass Hull	1.4S			

		10			uild					16		-	-			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A B	C D1	D2	E I	FG	H	I	J	K L	M	MS1 MS	2 N	O I	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	J							1000	8			⊗ _			Castor Oil	N/R	0	0	0
										8		⊗ _			Ceramic Powder, Titanate Dielectric				
						8						8			Charcoal CL-D (Spec # Jan-C-178A)	3			
		8										⊗ _			Cinnamon Oil				
					8	8						8			CN - (Omegachloroacetophenone)	6.1	3	1	0
										8		⊗ _			Coating, Conductive, #6118				
		$ \otimes $										⊗ _			Cobalt Naphtanate	3.0	7	2	0
				8					8			8			Comp, Delay, Mil. 13739, Type II (Time 5.5 Sec.)				
				8					8			8			Comp, Delay, Mixed (From 8.5 Sec/ 1 In.)				
				8					8			8			Comp, Delay, SB.(T2)				
				8					8			8			Comp. Igniter 70/30				
						⊗						⊗[Comp. Starter				1
									8			8			Composition, A5	1.1	2	3	4
				8)				8			8			Composition, Delay (Tungsten) 10 +/5 Sec.	1.3L			
				8					8			⊗			Composition, Igniter 60/40	1.1D			
				8					8			8			Composition, Igniter 70/30 T.T.P.	1.1D			ĺ
				8					8			8			Composition, Igniter M201A1 Fuze	1.1D			
				8)				8			8			Composition, Ignition	1.3D			
								8)			8			Composition, Ignition (Gum Arabic)	1.3D			
								8				⊗			Composition, Ignition (Nitrocellulose)	1.3D			
								8)			8			Composition, Ignition (Silicon)	1.3D			
⊗			¢	⊗					8			8			Compressor Oil	N/R	0	1	0
		8										8			Copper - Copper Alloy	N/R	0	2	0
		8					8					8			Copper Metal Powder (Mil-C-768)	9.0	1	0	0
						8		8				8			Copper Powder, Grade 100rxm	9.0	1	0	0
	8		¢	8	8	8		8	⊗ (8		⊗			CRC Power Lube, Lubricant, 16 Oz Aerosol	ORM-D	1	2	0
	8		¢	8	8	8		8	⊗ (8			CRC Power Lube, Lubricant, 5 Gal Bulk	N/R	1	2	0
			⊗			8						8			CS – Chlorobenzalmalononitrile	6.1			
annual a	8											8			Cyclohexanone	3.0	2	2	1
		8									8	⊗			Delay Comp, Boron/Barium Chromate	4.1			
				8					8			⊗ _			Delay Comp, Type I (2 Sec)	4.1			
				8					8			8			Delay Comp, Type II (6.5 Sec/In), Mil-C-13739A	4.1			
				8					8			8			Delay Comp, Type II (8 Sec/In), Mil-C-13739A	4.1			
				8					8			⊗			Delay Comp, Type II (8.5 Sec/In), Mil-C-13739A	4.1			

		p 12	60 10				g Lo				16 /	3 4	((2)	200	22.		Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
В	C	D1 D2	E	F	G H	I	J	K	L	Мм	S1 MS2	N	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
					8				1/3	⊗ .			8			Delay Comp, Type III (13.8 Sec/In), Mil-C-13739A	4.1			
				(8				(⊗			⊗ _			Delay, Comp. Mixed (From 6.5 Sec/In)				
	8			(8			8	8				8			Desiccant Bag				
	8			(8			⊗	8				8			Desiccant, Kraft Bag, 3 X 4 X 1/4"	N/R	0	0	0
	8			(8			8	⊗				8			Desiccant, Silica Gel, Natrasorb S	N/R			
	8												8			Detonator Assembly	1.1B			
	8												⊗			Detonator, DT-160 Microdetonator	1.4S			
	8												8			Detonator, M104				
	8												8			Detonator, M104 Primer	1.4S			
	8												8			Detonator, M55 Stab				
	8												8			Detonator, M85 Flash	1.4S			
		8											8			Dextrin	N/R			ĺ
							8		(⊗			8			Diatomaceous Earth, Superfloss	N/R	1	0	(
													8			Diesel Fuel	3.0	0	2	(
		8											⊗			Dimethyl Ester	N/R	1	1	(
				(8 8)		-	⊗		8		8			Disc, Acetate 1 1/4" X .002"				
				(8 8)			8		8		8			Disc, Acetate 2"				
				(8 8)			8		8		8			Disc, Acetate, 2 1/4"				
				(8 8)			8		8		8			Disc, Acetate, 3/4"				
												8				DT213 Detonator Assembly	1.1B	3		
		8		(8 8)			⊗				8			Duco Cement	ORM-D	1	3	(
						8							8			Dye, Powder, Blue	N/R	2	1	(
						8							8			Dye, Powder, Green	N/R	2	1	(
						8							8			Dye, Powder, Orange	N/R	2	1	(
П			П		Į,	8							8	T		Dye, Powder, Red	N/R	2	1	(
						8	1000						8			Dye, Powder, Violet	N/R	2	1	(
				Î		8				Î			8			Dye, Powder, Yellow	N/R	2	1	(
	8	⊗ ⊗		(8 8)		8	8	⊗ 0	8 8	8	8			Dymel	ORM-D	1	4	
	8			(8 8)							8			Elastosil E952	N/R	2	1	
		8											8			Electric Detonator	1.4B			
		8											8			Electric Fuze Head	1.4B			
		8		(8 8)			⊗ (8			8			Electric Match, 5 Ft, Orange	1.4S			
		8			8 8			-		8			8			Electric Match, 6 Ft, Black	1.4S			
П	8	8		8						100	8		8			Enforcer, Wasp And Yellow Jacket Foam V	ORM-D	2	0	(

	2 12 21	Building	Location	s	20 01	28			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
B C	D1 D2 E	F G H I	J K L N	I MS1 MS2	OP	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
		⊗ ⊗	8	8	8			Ensolv	N/R			
			(8	> ⊗	8			Enthone 20A, Catalyst	8.0	3	2	1
			0	⊗ ⊗	8			Enthone 50-100R, Ink, White	N/R	2	2	1
8	8	⊗ ⊗	8		8			EPO, Joint Sealant	N/R			
8					8			Epon, Resin 828 Part A	N/R	2	1	0
8					8			Epon, Resin 828 Part B, Epikure 3140 Curing Agent	N/R	2	1	0
					⊗			Epoxease, Mold Release 40616T	ORM-D	2	3	0
	8		8		8			Epo-Tek, 301	N/R	3	1	0
	8		⊗		8			Epo-Tek, 301-1	N/R	3	1	0
	8		8		8			Epo-Tek, 301-2	N/R	3	1	0
	8		8		8			Epo-Tek, 301-3	N/R	3	1	0
				⊗	⊗			Epo-Tek, E4110	N/R	2	1	0
				8	8			Epoxy Retarder, 50-916				
			0		8			Epoxy, Adhesive AV 1258	N/R			
			0		⊗			Epoxy, Adhesive HV 1258	N/R			
	8		8		8			Epoxy, EP 1026 Part A Black	N/R	2	1	0
	8		⊗		8			Epoxy, EP 1026 Part A Clear	N/R	2	1	0
	8		8		8			Epoxy, EP 1026 Part B Black	N/R	3	1	0
	8		8		8			Epoxy, EP 1026 Part B Clear	N/R	3	1	0
8	8				8			Epoxy, EP 1215 Part A	N/R	2	1	0
8	8				8			Epoxy, EP 1215 Part B	N/R	3	1	0
	8	8	8		8			Epoxy, EP 965 Part A, Clear	N/R	2	1	0
	8	8	8		8			Epoxy, EP 965 Part B, Clear	8	3	1	0
	⊗	8	8		8			Epoxy, EP 965 LVLX Clear Part A	N/R	2	1	0
	8	⊗	⊗		8	T		Epoxy, EP 965 LVLX Clear Part B	8	2	1	0
				8	8			Epoxy, Hysol EE4183 Resin	N/R	2	1	0
				8	8			Epoxy, Hysol HD3404 Hardner	8.0	3	1	0
		8			8			Epoxy, UVA-4103 UV Cure Acrylic	N/R			
			⊗ .		8			Ethyl Acetate, Technical Grade	3.0	1	3	0
			⊗		⊗			Ethyl Acetate, Urethane Grade	3.0	1	3	0
8					8			Ethyl Cellulose (Ethocel STD 100 CPS -Premium)	N/R			
8					8			Ethyl Cellulose Compound	N/R	0	0	0
8					8			Ethyl Cellulose Rod	N/R	0	0	0
					8			Ethylene Glycol	3.0	2	2	0

	-					ildin						-						Hazard	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	lth Ha	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
A	В	C D1	D2	E F	G	H I	J	K	L	M	MS1	MS2 I	1	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
⊗ .	⊗ (8 8	8		8	8		8	8	8	8	⊗ 0	0	8	⊗.		Eye Wash	N/R	0	0	0
⊗ .	⊗ (⊗ ⊗	⊗ .		8	⊗ .		8	8	8	8	⊗ 0	0	8	8		Eye Wash Solution	N/R	0	0	0
	(8															Eyesaline Solution	N/R	0	0	0
	(8			8	⊗			8			8	(8	8		E-Z Solve, Easisolv 120	N/R	1	2	0
	(8			8	⊗			8			8	(8	8		E-Z Solve, Plastisolv 820	N/R	1	2	0
								8					(8	8		Fast Tack Adhesive, Uline S-313	N/R			
									8					8 <u> </u>			Finish, Alum. Black For Dipping				
8	⊗ (8 8	⊗	8	8	⊗ ⊗	8	8	8	8	8	⊗ 0	0	8 8	8		Fire Extinguisher, ABC Dry Chemical	N/R	1	0	0
					8	8	8		8							and the same of th	Fire Extinguisher, Class D Powder	N/R	1	0	0
	(8				8			8				(8			Flexbar Reprorubber, Thin Pour Material	N/R	0	1	0
										8		Q	0	8			Fluorescein Sodium	N/R	1	1	1
⊗		8	\otimes	⊗				8			8	8		8 8	8		Fluorescent Lamp	N/R			
										8		Q	0	8			Flushing Solvent	6.1	2	1	0
		8											(8			Flybuster LTD	N/R	0	0	0
		8												8 T			Food Color, Red				
		8											(8			Food Color, Yellow				
		8															Forane 134a	2.2	1	0	2
8	⊗ (8 8	⊗		8	⊗ ⊗	8	8	8	8	8	⊗ 6	9 (8	8		Formula 78	N/R	0	0	0
			8										(8			Fuze, Detonating 242	1.4D			
			8		8									8 T			Fuze, Powder III	1.1D	į į		ĺ
									8					8			G-135 Part A, Industrial X-Ray Developer	N/R	2	0	0
									8	-			(8			G-135 Part B, Industrial X-Ray Developer	8	3	0	0
									8				(8			G-135 Part C, Industrial X-Ray Developer	N/R	2	0	0
									8				(8			G-135 Working Strength, X-Ray Developer	N/R	2	0	0
									8					8	П		G-135S X-Ray Developer Starter	8	2	0	0
									8	-				8			G-335C Industrial X-Ray Fixer (Ready For Use)	N/R	2	0	0
									8				(8			G-335C Industrial X-Ray Fixer Part A	N/R	1	0	0
									8					8			G-335C Industrial X-Ray Fixer Part B	8	3	0	0
													(8	8		GAPS & CRACKS FOAM SEALANT, GREAT STUFF, 12 Oz	ORM-D			
				8													Gasoline, Automotive	3.0	2	3	0
			8														Gelatin Powder				
			8							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			(8	8		Gloss, Protective, Enamel Spray	2.1	2	4	0
	(8									8	8					Granite Surface Plate Cleaner	N/R	1	2	0
			8			8							(8			Graphite, Microfyne	N/R	1	1	0

		_			2000	lding	ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PARTY.	100	1000000								Hazard		lth Ha	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
A	ВС	D1	D2 1	F	G]	H I	J	K	LN	I M	S1 MS2	N	O I	P	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
			8			8							⊗ _			Graphite, Natural	N/R	1	1	0
	8	0							⊗ _	Ø	⊗ (Q	3	Grease, Super Lube	N/R	0	1	0
										Ø	⊗ (Q	3	GRINDING WHEEL, Al2O3-Sic-NORZON RESIN	N/R	1	0	0
										0	⊗ (Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Bear Tex	N/R	1	0	0
										0	⊗ (Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Coated Abrasive	N/R	1	0	0
										0	⊗ (Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Epoxy Bonded	N/R	1	1	0
										0	⊗			Q	0	Grinding Wheel, Resin Bonded	N/R	1	0	0
										Ø	⊗ (Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Rubber Bonded	N/R	1	0	0
										Ø	0 0			Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Shellac Bonded	N/R	1	0	0
										8	0 0			Q	3	Grinding Wheel, Vitrified Bonded	N/R	1	0	0
			8		(8			⊗				⊗			Gum Arabic, Granular	N/R			
														0	3	Gypsum	N/R	0	0	0
		8														Halocarbon 134A	2.2	2	0	0
8	8	Ò														Hand Cleaner, Inx-Off	N/R	1	1	0
8	8	0								0	0 0		⊗∏	Q	3	Heavy Duty Degreaser	N/R	0	0	1
			8							0	⊗ (Q	3	Heavy Duty Kwik Foam, Polyurethane Enamel	ORM-D	2	1	1
			8		⊗ (8			⊗				⊗	Q	3	Heavy Duty Silicone, Lubricant	ORM-D	2	3	0
					(⊗ ⊗							⊗ _			Hexachloroethane	9.0			
		8											⊗ _			Hexane	3.0	2	3	0
(⊗ ⊗	⊗ (8	8	⊗ (8 8		8	⊗ 0	0	⊗ (8	⊗	Q	3	High Performance Enamel, Spray	2.1	2	4	0
				8	(⊗ ⊗				0	⊗ (⊗ _			Hydraulic Oil	N/R	0	1	0
				8	(⊗ ⊗				Ø	⊗ (⊗ _			Hydrolic Oil, All Grades	N/R	1	1	0
		8											⊗ _			Hygold 100	N/R	1	1	0
			8										⊗ _			Igniters, Blasting Fuse, M60	1.4S			
			8		3		8 8						⊗			Igniters, M3A1	1.4S			
									Q	8			⊗			Igniters, Slugs (Ref: C13-19-283)	1.1G			
			8										⊗			Ignition Granules BKN03, Gran 50/100 Per Mil-P-46994				
									⊗				⊗			Ignition Mixture				
									⊗				⊗			Ignition, Nitro. (Dried)				
⊗ (⊗ ⊗	8	⊗ 0	0 0	⊗ (8 8	8	8	8 6	0	⊗ ⊗	8	⊗ Ø	0	3	Incandescent Lamp	N/R			
													⊗ _	Q	3	Inhibitor, Pettman Cement	N/R			
	8	Ò			8				⊗				⊗ _			Ink, Black (No. 37038, Type I, Spec. A-A-208)				
	8	9			8				⊗				⊗			Ink, Blue				
	8	0			8				⊗				⊗			Ink, Epoxy, White	3.0			

60		250 3	2 0 :]	Buil	din	g L	oca	tio	ns	-105	0 - 4	(01	W.	222		Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zaro
В	C	D1	D2 E	F	G I	I	J	K	L	Мм	1 MS2	N	o I	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	8			(8				8				8			Ink, L-264 Yellow Pigmented	3.0			
8	8			(8 Q	3			8				⊗			Ink, Monocat, Black	3.0	2	3	(
	8			(8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Blue	3.0	2	2	(
	8				8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Blue Shade Red	3.0	2	2	1
	8			(8				8				⊗			Ink, Monocat, Green Shade Blue	3.0	2	2	
	8				8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Medium Green	3.0	2	2	
	8				8				8				⊗			Ink, Monocat, Medium Yellow	3.0	2	2	
	8			(8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Orange	3.0	2	3	
	8			(8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Red	3.0	2	2	
	8				8				8				8			Ink, Monocat, Standard White	3.0	2	2	
	8			(8				8				8	-		Ink, Monocat, Yellow	3.0	2	2	
	8				8				8		Ì		8			Ink, Monocat, Yellow Shade Red	3.0	2	2	İ
								8					8			Ink, Printing Black, M201A1 (Type P 1-RNT 136601)	3	1	2	
								8					8			Ink, Printing Black, Hardener VD	3.0	2	2	
								8					8			Ink, Printing Black, Thinner VD	3.0	2	3	Ĺ
								8					8			Ink, Printing Black, Type P-1-RNT 36601	3.0	1	2	
	8				8		1	7	8				8			Ink, Printing, Mil-P-PRF 22750, Color# 37038 (3 Gallon Kit)				
	8	8			8			- 1	8				8			Ink, Stencil	3	1	2	
	8				8				8			8	8			Ink, Stencil A-A-208-A, Black, Type II	3.0	2	2	
	8				8				8	3,,,,,			8			Ink, Stencil A-A-208-A, White, Type I	3.0	2	2	ĺ
		8		П		8							8			Iron Oxide, Black (Per MIL-I-275-Class B)	N/R			
		8				8		1		İ			8	Ī		Iron Oxide, Black (Per MIL-I-275-Class C)	N/R	0	1	
						8	,	I					8			Iron Oxide, Red, Type I Class II	N/R	0	0	
			8				8						8			Iso-Amyl Acetate	3.0	1	3	
8	8	⊗			8 0	0		8	8	8	8	8	8	8		Isopropyl Alcohol 99%	3.0	1	3	ĺ
				П												Kerosene	3.0			
	8				8				8				8			L-200 Cleaner	3.0	1	3	
								1		⊗			8			L-9219 Make-Up Solution	3.0	1	3	
	8				8 0	3			8				⊗ _			Lacquer, Acrylic (Duracrly DDL9300)				
							8	Ì					8			Laminac 4110 Spec # 505-004	3.0			Ì
							8						8			Laminac 4116	3.0	2	3	
	8			(8 0	3	,	1	8	⊗			8			Laquer Thinner, I-9930	3.0	2	3	
			8				8						8			Lead Dioxide	5.1			
							8	1					8			Lead Oxide, Red (ASTM-D-83)	6.1	2	0	1

	-		_			lding					-			1 12			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A	В	C D1	D2 1	E F	G	H I	J K	L	M	MS1	MS2 N	0	P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
			8									8				Lead Powder, 100bp	9.0	3	0	0
8												8				Lead Shot, #9	6.1	2	0	0
8												8				Lead Shot, OO Soft	6.1	2	0	0
			8									8				Lead Slugs	N/R	2	0	0
	Q	8										8				Lens Cleaner, Sight Saver, Anti-Fog	N/R			
	Q	8										8				Lens Cleaner, Silicone Free, Anti-Fog	N/R			
			$ \otimes $							8	⊗	⊗		8		Liquid Wrench Penetrating Oil	ORM-D	2	2	0
	Q	8 8	8		8	⊗		8			8	8				Loctite, #222 Threadlock	N/R	2	1	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	⊗ .		8			8	8				Loctite, #242 Threadlock	N/R	2	1	1
	Q	⊗ ⊗	8		8	8		8			8	8	Transfer A		-	Loctite, #262 Threadlock, High Strength	9	2	1	1
	Q	⊗ ⊗	8		8	⊗		8			8	8	a,,,,,,,			Loctite, #380 Black Max	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	⊗		8			8	8				Loctite, #404 Instant Adhesive	3.0	2	2	1
	1	8 8	8		8			8			8	8				Loctite, #411 Superbond Adhes.	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	8		8			8	8				Loctite, #412 Superbond Adhes.	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	8		8			8	⊗				Loctite, #414 Superbond Adhes.	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	⊗ ⊗	8		8	8		8			8	8				Loctite, #4204 Thermal Resistant	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8			8			8	8				Loctite, #454 Prism	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8			8			8	8				Loctite, #495 Super Bonder	3.0	2	2	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	⊗		8			8	8	-			Loctite, #609 Retaining Compound	N/R	2	1	1
	Q	8 8	8		8	8		8			8	8	ĺ			Loctite, #635 Retaining Compound	N/R	2	1	1
	Q	8 8	8		⊗ .	⊗ .		8			⊗ .	8				Loctite, #680 Retaining Compound	N/R	2	1	1
			8									8				Loctite, #770 Primer	3.0	2	3	0
	Q	8	8			⊗						8				Loctite, Color Guard, Rubber Coating	2.1	2	4	0
	Q	8	8			⊗						8	- Annaum			Loctite, Color Guard, Thinner T70	3.0	3	3	0
	Q	8	8			8						8				Loctite, Color Guard, Thinner T71	3.0	2	3	0
											8	8	***************************************			Loctite, Hysol EE4183	N/R	2	1	0
								7			8	8	-			Loctite, Hysol HD3404	8.0	3	1	0
8	⊗ 6	8 8	8	8	8	⊗ ⊗	8	8	8	8	⊗ 8			8		LPS Heavy-Duty Silicone Lubricant	ORM-D	1	2	0
	-	8 8		201	- 1	⊗ ⊗		-	8					8		LPS Industrial-Strength Lubricant 2	N/R	1	2	0
	100				Ì					8	-	8		8		LPS LST Penetrant	N/R	1	2	0
										8		8		8		LPS Magnum Premium Lubricant With Ptfe	ORM-D	1	2	0
	-							5		8		8		8		LPS Tapmatic Edge Lube	N/R	1	1	0
											8	8		8		LPS TKX All-Purpose Penetrant Lubricant & Protectant	ORM-D	1	1	2
8	⊗ 0	8 8	8	8	8	⊗ ⊗	8	8	1 1		⊗ ⊗	1 1		8		Lubricant, Heavy Duty Silicone Spray	ORM-D	2	2	0

- 0		20 00	_ρ.			ildir					1,6	<u></u>		100	324			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A I	ВС	D1 I	D2 E								MS1 MS	2 N	0	P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
							0 0	-					8				Lupersol DDM (Cadox M-50A)	5.2	3	2	2
											⊗ ⊗		⊗				Magnesium Alloys	N/R	0	0	0
						(8	0						8				Magnesium Carbonate	N/R	0	0	0
						0	0						8	THE STATE OF THE S			Magnesium Oxide	N/R	0	0	0
						Ø	0						⊗				Magnesium Oxide, Light USP Powder	N/R	0	0	0
			⊗ _		8		0	0	8				8				Magnesium Powder	4.3	1	2	2
			⊗										⊗				Magnesium Powder - 50/50	4.3	9		1
			⊗		8		0	0	8				8				Magnesium Powder - RMC-200	4.3			
							0	0					8				Magnesium Powder - Signal Type-3 Grain 15 (Mil-M-382)	4.3			
			8										8	m.m.m.m			Malononitrile	6.1	4	1	1
					8	8							8	ALL LAND	⊗		Marking Chalk, Blue	N/R	1	0	0
					8	8							8		⊗		Marking Chalk, Orange or Green	N/R	1	0	0
					8	8							8		8		Marking Chalk, Red	N/R	1	0	0
					8	8							⊗		8		Marking Chalk, Yellow	N/R	1	0	0
	8				2-1-22								8				Mercury	8.0	4	0	1
0 (⊗ ⊗	8	⊗		8	⊗ ⊗	0	8	8	8		8	8				Metal Halide Lamp, Sylvania, Metalarc	N/R			
										- 1	⊗ ⊗		8		8		Metal Primer 3901, 3M Scotch-Weld		3	3	0
			8										8				Methanol	3(6.1)	1	3	0
	8				8	8			8				8				Methyl Ethyl Ketone	3.0	2	3	1
	8												⊗				Methylene Chloride Technical Grade	6.1	2	1	0
	8												8				Methylene Chloride Technical Grade	6.1	2	1	0
			⊗										8	-			Mica, Technical Grade	N/R	0	0	0
													8				Micarta	N/R	2	1	0
											⊗ ⊗		8	- American			Micro 100 Super Carbide	N/R	0	0	0
			8		8	8	0	0	8	8	8		8				Mineral Oil, Light Technical 50/60, 6970	N/R	1	1	0
			⊗		8	8	0	0	8	8	8		8				Mineral Oil, Technical Grade	N/R	0	1	0
							0	0					8				Mineral Spirits, Stoddard Solvent, Type I	3.0	3	2	0
				8							⊗ ⊗		8				Mold Lubricant, A146	2.2	1	1	0
				8							⊗ ⊗		8	-			Mold Release & Paint, M313	3	1	2	0
				8							⊗ ⊗	-	8				Mold Release, E202, Dry Mist Silicone	ORM-D	1	2	1
				8							⊗ ⊗		8				Mold Release, E204, Light Duty Silicone	ORM-D	1	2	1
				8						1	⊗ ⊗		8				Mold Release, E206, Silicone	ORM-D	1	2	1
				8							⊗ ⊗		8	-			Mold Release, E208, Heavy Duty Silicone	ORM-D	1	4	1
				8							⊗ ⊗		8				Mold Release, E218, Extra Heavy Duty Silicone	ORM-D	1	4	1

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A B	CI	D1 D2	E	F G	н	I	J	K	L	M M	S1 MS2	N	O I	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
				8						Ø	0 8		8			Mold Release, E236, Urethane	ORM-D	1	2	1
										Ø	⊗ ⊗		⊗ _			Moly-Dee Tapping Fluid	9	2	1	0
										Ø	0 0		8			Nickel Base Alloy	4.2			
						8	8						⊗ _			Nitrocellulose 06%	3.0	2	3	2
						8	8						8			Nitrocellulose 08%	3.0	2	3	2
						8	8						⊗ _			Nitrocellulose 10%	3.0	2	3	2
		\otimes														Nitrogen	2.2	0	0	3
		⊗ ⊗											8			OC - Oleoresin Capsicum	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗											8			OC - Omega Chloroacetophenone	N/R			
		⊗											8			OC - 04% Mc, Water Disperable (Code 01-040-05-504)	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗											8			OC, 12% Mc, African Type (Code 01-943355)	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗											8			OC, Clearcap Super Soluble Capsicum (Code 01-020-00-506)	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗											8			OC, Water Dispersible (Code 01-050-02-04)	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗											8			OC, Water Dispersible (Code 01-050-02-04)	N/R	2	1	1
			8										8			OCBA - Orthochlorobenzaldehyde	8.0			
				8						0	0 0		8	8)	ODC-Free, Cleaner & Degreaser	2.1	2	4	0
	ì	8		8									8	8		Oil, Mobil Mobilith Aw-2	N/R	0	1	0
				8									8	8		Oil, Mobil Mobilmet S 122	N/R	0	1	0
										0	0 0		8			Oil, Mobil Vactra No. 02	N/R	0	1	0
											0 0	- immon-	8			Oil, Mobil Vactra No. 04	N/R	0	1	0
										1	⊗		⊗ _			Oil, Mobil Velocite No. 06	N/R	0	1	0
								1		1	0 0		8			Oil, Mobil Velocite No. 10	N/R	0	1	0
0 8	0 0	⊗ ⊗		⊗ ⊗	8		8	⊗ (8 0	-	0 0	8	8	8)	Ointment, 3-In-1 Antibiotic	N/R			
									8				8			Omni Au, Clear Coat (MC260)	3.0	2	3	0
	-							(8	-		************	⊗			Omni Au, Hardner, Topcoat (MH167)	3.0	3	3	1
	8	8		8	8	П			8				8			Orange Sol De-Solv-It	N/R	0	2	0
										Î		8	8			Paint, Aerosol Spray, Black	3.0			
								⊗					8	8)	Paint, Camooflage Olive, Krylon	2.1	2	3	0
			П					8				8	8	8		Paint, Aerosol Spray, White Enamel	3.0			
						m	200	8					8	8		Paint, Blue	3.0			ĺ
								8					8	8		Paint, Green	3.0			
			П				0.0	8					8	8	-	Paint, Green, John Deere	3.0			
							0.00	8					8			Paint, Olive Drab Mil-E-52891B (I-10022)	3.0	2	3	1
								8					8			Paint, Olive Drab Wire Enamel (I-9929)	3.0	2	3	1

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ВС	D1	D2 E	F G	H I	J	K	LN	I MS1 MS	N N	0	P	RS	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
						8				8		8	Paint, Orange	3.0			
									8	8			Paint, Red	3.0			
						8				8			Paint Stripper, Aerosol	ORM-D		3	
						8				8			Paint, Training, Blue	3.0			
						8				8			Paint, UPCO, Blue				
						⊗				8			Paint, UPCO, Brown	3.0	2	3	0
						8				⊗			Paint, White	3.0			
									8	8			Paint, Yellow	3.0			
						8				8			Parco Cleaner 27-M	8.0	3	0	2
								⊗ ⊗)	8	(8	Paste, Teflon	SEPEC.			
								⊗ ⊗		8	(8	PB Penetrating Catalyst	ORM-D	2	2	0
		\otimes					8			8			Permatex #1, Waterproofing Comp.	N/R	2	1	0
		⊗				(8			8			Permatex #2	3.0	2	1	0
		⊗				(8			8			Permatex #3	ORM-D	2	3	0
				⊗ ⊗	8					⊗			Pigment, Indian Red, Bright Red Iron Oxide				
8)			8						8			Plasti Dip Spray	2.1	2	4	0
8)									8			Plastic Foam, Polystyrene				
										8			Plasticizer, PL-1099	N/R	1	1	0
		8			8					8			Polyester Resin	N/R	1	1	0
		8								8			Polysorbate, T-Maz 80	N/R	1	1	0
					8					8			Polyvinyl Acetate Beads PVA ASB-516	N/R	1	0	0
					8					8			Polyvinyl Acetate Beads PVA B-100	N/R	1	0	0
					8					8			Polyvinyl Acetate Beads PVA B-15	N/R	1	0	0
					8					8			Polyvinyl Acetate Beads PVA B-25	N/R	1	0	0
					8					8			Polyvinyl Chloride (Mil-P-20307)	N/R	0	1	0
		⊗								8			Potassium Benzoate	N/R	1	1	0
				8	0 🛇					8			Potassium Chlorate	5.1			
		⊗			8					8			Potassium Nitrate, Cl-3 (Mil-156B)	5.1			
		⊗	8	8		(8			8			Potassium Perchlorate	5.1	2	0	2
		8	8			-	8			8			Potassium Perchlorate	5.1	1	0	3
						(8			8	-		Potassium Perchlorate Gr A Cl 4 (Mil-P-217)	5.1	2	0	3
							8			8			Potassium Perchlorate, Class A (Mil-P-217)	5.1	1	0	3
		8	8	8		(8			8			Powder, Propellant, Clear Shot 2Fg, 3Fg	1.3C			
8										8	ı		Potassium Sulfate (Mil-P-193 Type IV Rev. A Amendment 3)	N/R			

-0	2-2 2-0 1	В	uildi	ng]	Lo	cati	ons	9 4	0.1	AV.	70		Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A B	C D1 D2 E	F G	н	IJ	J	K L	M MS1 MS	32 N	O F	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	8	8) Ø			8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 1010	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ .			8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 1030	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, 1070	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗ (8	,		⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 2020	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ (8)		8			Powder, Smokeless, 2040	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 231	1.3C	1	2	4
	$ \otimes $	8				8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 296	1.3C	1	2	4
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, 540	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, 545 SMP	1.3C	1	2	4
	8	8	⊗ ⊗			8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, 748	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, 760	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, AA Plus	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, Action Pistol	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ (8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Bl-C	1.3C			
	⊗ .	8	⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Blue Dot	1.3C	2	4	4
	8	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, Bullseye 84	1.3C	2	4	4
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, C1010	1.3C			
	⊗		⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, C1750	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, C1760	1.3C			
	⊗	8	⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, C1780	1.3C	ì		ĺ
	⊗	8	⊗			8			⊗ _			Powder, Smokeless, C1860	1.3C			
	8	8	⊗ (8			8			Powder, Smokeless, Clays	1.3C	1	2	4
	⊗	8	× ×			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Clays International	1.3C	1	2	4
	⊗	8	⊗ (8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Clays Target Competition	1.3C	1	2	4
	⊗	8	⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Clays Universal	1.3C	1	2	4
	⊗	8	⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, Clear Shot 2Fg	1.3C			
	⊗	8	×			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, Clear Shot 3Fg	1.3C			
	8		⊗			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, Green Dot	1.3C	2	4	4
***************************************	8	8	⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, H110	1.3C	1	3	4
	8		0 🛇			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, H322	1.3C	1	3	4
	8		⊗			8			⊗			Powder, Smokeless, H335	1.3C	1	3	2
	8		⊗			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, H414	1.3C	1	3	2
	8		×			8			8			Powder, Smokeless, H4227	1.3C	1	3	2
	8		⊗ (8	,		8			Powder, Smokeless, H450	1.3C	1	3	2

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A B	C D1 D2 E	F	G H	I	J	K L	M	MS1	asa I	N (P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8				0	9			Powder, Smokeless, H870	1.3C	1	3	2
	⊗	Q	⊗ ⊗		ſ	8				Q				Powder, Smokeless, Heavy Shot Shell & Handgun	1.3C			
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8				Q	0			Powder, Smokeless, Herco	1.3C	2	4	4
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8			annum m	Q	0			Powder, Smokeless, Hercules Herco	1.3C	2	4	4
	⊗	Q	⊗ ⊗			8				Q	o			Powder, Smokeless, Hi-Skor 700-X	1.3C			
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8			, minemine	Q	0			Powder, Smokeless, Hi-Skor 800-X	1.3C			
		Q	⊗ ⊗			8				0				Powder, Smokeless, HP-38	1.3C	1	2	4
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8				Q	o			Powder, Smokeless, HS-6	1.3C	1	2	4
	8	Q	⊗ ⊗			8				Q	0			Powder, Smokeless, HS-7	1.3C	1	2	4
	8		⊗ ⊗			8				0	0			Powder, Smokeless, IMR-700x	1.3C			
	8		⊗ ⊗			8				Q	0			Powder, Smokeless, Magnum Rifle	1.3C			
	$ \otimes $	1	8 8			8					0			Powder, Smokeless, Nitro 100	1.3C	2	3	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	Ī	8			i	0				Powder, Smokeless, O.B.P. (134) Ramshot	1.3C	1	2	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	ı	8				Q				Powder, Smokeless, Power Pistol	1.3C	2	4	4
	\otimes		8 8			8				0				Powder, Smokeless, P.P.	1.3C	2	4	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	1		8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Powerdex	1.3C	NO.		
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	Ì	8				0	0			Powder, Smokeless, Pyrodex "P"	1.3C	1	3	2
	8		⊗ ⊗			8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Red Dot	1.3C	2	4	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	I	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Reloader #07	1.3C	2	4	4
	⊗	-	⊗ ⊗	Ī		8			-	Q		Ī		Powder, Smokeless, Reloader #12	1.3C			1
	8		⊗ ⊗		I	8				Q				Powder, Smokeless, Reloader #15	1.3C	2	4	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	Ī	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Reloader #19	1.3C	2	4	4
	8		⊗ ⊗		T	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Scot Nitro 100	1.3C	2	3	4
	8		⊗ ⊗		T	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Scot Solo 1000	1.3C			
	⊗	-	⊗ ⊗			8			-	0		<u> </u>		Powder, Smokeless, Super Lite	1.3C		İ	ĺ
	8	100	⊗ ⊗		T	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Super Target	1.3C			
	8	1	⊗ ⊗	1	Ì	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Superfield	1.3C			
	8		⊗ ⊗			8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Tite Wad	1.3C			
	8		⊗ ⊗	1	T	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Triple Seven	1.3C	1	3	2
	⊗	100	8 8			8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Unique	1.3C	2	4	4
	8		⊗ ⊗	٦	T	8				0				Powder, Smokeless, Universal Clays	1.3C	1	2	2
	8		8 8			8				0				Powder, Vihtavuouri, N230	1.3C		_	
				1				8	⊗	0		8		Primer 3M, 94	1.50	2	3	0
	⊗ ⊗		⊗ ⊗	1		8		9	0	0		W		Primer, Cheddite 209	1.4S	_		

	2 22	14 - 51	247	Bu	ıildin	gΙ	oca	itio	ns	16 /0	- 33	01	40	724		Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
В	C D1	D2 1	E F	G	н	J	K	L	M мs	1 MS2	N	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
		8										⊗			Primer, Delay	1.4S			
	8	8		8	⊗			8				⊗[Primer, Etronix, Remington				
	8	8		8	8			8				⊗ .			Primer, Large Pistol	1.4S/1.4B	0	3	2
		8										⊗			Primer, M104	1.4S			
									8		1	⊗ _			Primer, M39A1C	1.4S	0	3	2
											8	⊗ _			Primer, M42C1 Percusion	1.4S	0	3	2
											8	⊗			Primer, M42C2 Percusion	1.4S	0	3	2
											8	⊗ _			Primer, Percussion M42 Assembly	1.4S	0	3	2
									8			⊗ _			Primer, Seater, M208				
	8	8		8	8			8				⊗			Primer, Small Pistol	1.4S	0	3	2
	8	8		8	8			8				⊗ _			Primer, Venom	1.4S	2	0	1
	⊗	8		8	8			8				⊗			Primer, W209	1.4S	0	3	
									8	8	į	⊗ _	8		Priming Paste				
								8				⊗			Projectile, Frag 12				
	8			8			8						8		Propane	2.1	3	4	ĺ
	8											⊗			Propylene Glycol	N/R	2	1	
	8			Î								⊗			Propylene Glycol, Industrial	N/R	0	1	
	8											⊗ .			Propylene Glycol, USP	N/R	0	1	
		8								8		⊗ _			PVC Cement	N/R	3	3	
				8	8			8				⊗ T			Quick Match, Dipped	1.3G			
		8				8						⊗			Red Gum	N/R	1	0	
	8			8				8		П	-	8			Reducer, ST-291	3.0	2	2	
		8							8	8		⊗	8		Release & Paint	ORM-D	1	2	
	8											8			Rem Oil	ORM-D	1	4	
		8		1								⊗ T			Resin #8, Scotchcast Part A	N/R	600 0	İ	ĺ
7		8								П		8			Resin #8, Scotchcast Part B	N/R			
					8					П		⊗			Rhodamine, B Base	N/R	1	1	
1		8		∞	8			8				⊗			RTV Silicone, 5699 High Performance, Gasket Grey	8.0	3	1	
7		8		-	8			8		8		⊗			RTV Silicone, 700 Clear Sealant	N/R	2	1	
T		8		Ť						П		⊗	Ī		Rubber And Vinyl Adhesive 80	N/R	2	4	ĺ
7		8	8							8		⊗ _	8		Rust-Oleum, Topcoats	2.1	2	4	
	8									Ť		⊗ 	-		SC-200	8.0	3	0	
	8			8				8				⊗ _			Screen Cleaner. Washout Liquid R241	3.0	1	3	
		8			8			8		8		8	8		Sealant, 832 Multi-Surface Adhesive Grey Sealant	N/R	1	1	

-	2 0	25 - 01	247	Bu	ildin	ıg I	oc	atio	ns	15 /0	- 43	0	<u> </u>			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
В	C D1	D2 I	F	G	H I	J	K	L	M MS	1 MS2	N	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
		8		8	8			8		8		⊗	8		Sealant, 832 Multi-Surface Adhesive Grey Sealant (Bucket)	N/R	1	1	0
		⊗										⊗[Sealant, Ammunition Primer 34194	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗		8	8			8		8		⊗	8		Sealant, Compound				
		8		8	8			8		8		⊗	8		Sealant, Grenade Igniter Case 47422	N/R	2	1	1
		⊗		8	8			8		8		⊗	8		Sealant, Silicon (Dow)				
		8		8	8			8		8		⊗	8		Sealant, Silicon, Clear - GE5000	N/R			
											8	⊗			Sealing Compound				
													8		Sheet, Neoprene, 1.0"				
		⊗										⊗			Shellac				
	8	8		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga	1.4S	1	0	3
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Brass, Hull	1.4S	1	0	3
	$ \otimes $	\otimes		8			8	8				\otimes			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Brass, Hull (CTS) French	1.4S			
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Clear, 3in 16mm Head, Unskived	1.4S			
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Clear, Unskived	1.4S	0	0	2
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Fiocchi, 3in	1.4S			
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Fiocchi, Clear Skived	1.4S			
	8	8		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Fiocchi, Clear Unskived	1.4S			
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 12ga Fiocchi, Purple Skived	1.4S			
	8	8		8			8	8				⊗			Shellcase, Primed, 3 Inch, Clear	1.4S			
	8	8		8			8	8				⊗ 🗌			Shellcase, Unprimed, 12 Ga Clear, 3in	N/R			
	8	⊗		8			8	8				⊗ .			Shellcase, Unprimed, 44 S & W	N/R			
	8											⊗			Shotgunand Choke Tube Cleaner, Shooter's Choice	2.1	2	2	(
															Sight, LC9512				
		⊗						8				8			Signal Flare, Green Assy.				
		8						8		П		⊗			Signal Flare, Red Assy.				
		⊗						8				⊗			Signal Flare, White Assy.	50 MODA CARCA			
		8						8				⊗			Signal, Illuminating, Green Star, M195, Printed				
		8						8				⊗			Signal, Illumination, White Star Cluter, Printed				
										8		⊗			Silica Gel, Indicating	N/R	0	0	(
					8	8	,					⊗ <u> </u>			Silicon, Gr 1 Cl A	4.1			
					8	8						⊗			Silicon, Gr 2 Cl C	N/R			
	8	8		8				8				⊗			Silicone Lubricating Spray	2.1	2	4	(
		8										8			Silicone Mold Release	9	1	2	0
							8			8		8			Silicone Solution, DC 200	3B	0	1	(

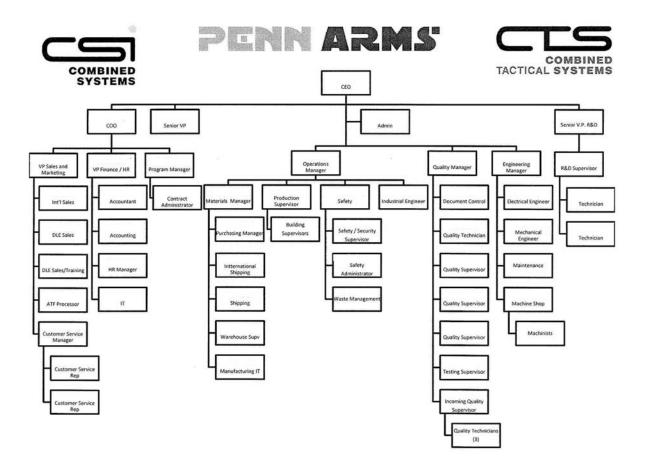
- 0	(2)	-0	<u> </u>			ildin					16	9-	S 61	_0	72			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A	В	C D1	D2 I	F	G	H I	J	K	L	M	MS1 M	N N	0	P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
								8					8				Silicone, 200 Fluid, 50 Cst	N/R	0	1	0
											Ç	8	8				Silver Saver	220722			
											⊗ (8	8		8		Slick 50, One Lube Aerosol	N/R	1	3	0
						8							8				Slow Fuel				
						8							8				Slurried, Felt				
						8							8				Slurry Felt Disc				
						8							⊗				Slurry, Starter 6%		1		
						8							8				Slurry, Starter Foam				
						8							8				Slurry, Starter, 4%				
			8		8				8				8				Sodium Nitrate, Technical Grade, #19080-0	5.1			
			8									-	8				Sodium Salicyate	N/R	1	0	0
										ĺ		8	8				Solder, .022 Dia, 1.50 Oz, Sn60 60-40 Tin-Lead Ersin Solder	N/R	2	0	0
	Q	⊗							8		⊗ (8	8		8		Spray Belt Dressing	ORM-D	2	4	0
8		⊗ ⊗	8	8	8	⊗ ⊗		8	8	- 10		8 8	8		⊗		Spray Paint, Tan Markover	ORM-D	2	4	1
											⊗ (8			8		Stainless Steel	N/R			
							8			8			8				Starter Mixture W/ Binder Ref: 13-19-284 (4000 Gm Batch)	J. 300000000			
										8			8				Starter Slug				
						⊗ ⊗							8				Starter, M8				
	Q	⊗			8				8	8			8				Static Guard, Anti-Static Spray	2.1(3.0)	4	4	0
							8			Ī			8				Stearic Acid	N/R	3		
	Q	⊗ .			8				8				8				Stencil Ink, Black	3.0	2	2	0
	Q	⊗			8				8				8				Stencil Ink, Tan Spray	2.1	2	4	0
	Q	⊗ .			8				8				8				Stencil Ink, White	3.0	2	2	0
8	Q	⊗															Steriphene II, Disinfectant, Deodorant	ORM-D	1	4	0
			8				8						8				Strontium Nitrate Gr-A (Mil-S-20322)	5.1			
						8											Sugar (Sucrose)	N/R	1	2	1
			8			8				Î			8				Sulfur, Mil-S-487, Grade E	9	1	1	0
	Q	⊗				⊗							8				Tab, Acetate, Natty (1 5/8" Dia.)		-		
	Q	⊗				8							8				Tab, Closure 1"				
		8			8								8				Tab, Mylar, 40FB				
	Q	⊗ .							8				8	-			Tab, Mylar, Black				
		8							8	Ì			8				Tab, Mylar, Black, 3/8" O.D.				
	100	⊗			8	8			8				8				Tab, Mylar, Chrome				
		⊗							8				8				Tab, Mylar, Red				

- 0				ding l				_		21 12			Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A I	ВСІ	D1 D2 E	F G H	I J	K	L M	MS1 MS	2 N	O P	R	S	Material Inventory	Class	H	F	R
	8		⊗ ⊗			⊗			⊗			Talc Powder	N/R	0	0	0
	⊗ .		⊗ ⊗			⊗]	8)	8			Tal-Strip	ORM-D	3	1	0
						⊗						Tape, Adhesive, 231	N/R			
						⊗						Tape, Adhesive, 231 SB	N/R			
						⊗						Tape, Adhesive, SB	N/R			
	8											Tape, Black Cloth, Mil PPP-T-60E-Cl 1 Type 4	N/R	0	0	0
	$ \otimes $		⊗									Tape, Clear Adhesive, TP	N/R	0	1	0
								8				Tape, Pressure Sensitive				
	8											Tape, Sealing, M201A1	N/R	1	1	0
		⊗							⊗			Terephthalic Acid (TA-22)	N/R	0	0	0
				8					8			Thermite Powder, W/Laminac	3000			
				8					⊗			Thermite, Plain	4.1			
						8		1000	8			Thinner VD	3.0	2	3	0
			8						8			Thinner, Enamel	3.0			
							⊗ ⊗		8	8		Thread Cutting Oil	N/R	1	1	0
							⊗ ⊗)	8	8		Thread Cutting Oil, Dark	N/R	1	1	0
							⊗ ⊗)	8	8		Thread Cutting Oil, Light TCO-16	N/R	1	1	1
		⊗		(8	9				⊗			Titanium Powder, Tech	4.1			
							⊗ ⊗)				Tools, Non-Sparking	N/R	0	0	0
⊗	8											Tough Duty	N/R	2	0	0
							⊗ ⊗					Tri-Cool	N/R			
							⊗ ⊗)				Tri-Cool TC-1	N/R			
							⊗ ⊗					Tungsten Carbide W/ Cobalt Binder	4.1	2	3	0
							⊗ ⊗)				Tungsten Carbide W/ Cobalt Powder	4.1	1	3	0
					80 - 10		⊗ ⊗					Tungsten Carbide W/ Cobalt-Nickel Alloy	4.1	1	0	0
		8					⊗ 8)				Tungsten Metal Powder	4.1	1	1	0
⊗	8	⊗										Ultra Dawn Detergent	3.0	1	1	0
		⊗		(8	0				⊗			VAAR	3.0	2	3	0
				0	9				8			VAAR, Mil-V-50433	N/R			
				0	9				⊗			Varnish, Alkyd-Resin	3.0			
	⊗		⊗ ⊗			⊗ ⊗			⊗			Varnish, Moisture Proof (Mil-V-16399)	3.0	2	2	0
			⊗ ⊗			⊗ ⊗			8			Varnish, Moisture Proof (Mil-V-16399A)	3.0	2	2	0
			⊗ ⊗			⊗ ⊗			8			Varnish, Moisture Proof (Mil-V-16399B)	3.0	2	2	0
			⊗ ⊗			⊗ ⊗			8			Varnish, Moisture Resistant, Phenolic	3.0	2	3	0

000	20 20	12 - 0	201	Bu	ildin	g L	oca	tio	ns	100	.0	25 (21)	200	100		Hazard	Hea	lth Ha	zard
A I	B C D	01 D2	E F	G	нІ	J	K	L	M	MS1 MS	S2 N	o	PR	S	Material Inventory	Class	Н	F	R
		8		8	8			8	8			8			Varnish, Polyurethane	3.0			
		8		8	⊗ .			8	8			⊗			Varnish, Red Tint	3.0	2	3	0
		8		8	8			8	8			8			Varnish, Spar	3.0			
						8						8			VARR (Made In House)				
						8						8			VCVAC (Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer)	N/R	2	1	0
		8										8			Vinnapas B100	N/R	0	1	0
						8						⊗			Viton-A	N/R	9		
									8			8			Washout Liquid R241	3.0	1	3	0
									8			8			Waterproofing, Markron				
	8				8				8	0	8	8	8		Waylube 300	N/R			
	8						8			0	3 8	⊗	8		WD40 Aerosol	2	1	4	0
					8										WD40 Bulk Liquid	3	1	2	0
										0	3 8	8	8		WD40, 3-In-1 Professional Lubricant With PTFE	3			
										0	3 8	⊗	8		WD40, 3-In-1 Professional Silicone Spray Lubricant	3			
		8	8	5-11-23					8	6	8 8	⊗	8		WD40, 3-In-1 Professional White Lithium Grease	3			
⊗ (0 0	⊗ ⊗	8	8	⊗ .	8	8	8	8	⊗ ⊗	8	⊗			Whistle, All Purpose Cleaner	N/R	0	0	0
							8	8		0	3 8	8			Windshield De-Icer, Rain-X	N/R	1	3	0
			8									8			Z-6040 Silane	N/R	2	1	0
					⊗ ⊗							8			Zinc Oxide	N/R			
					8			8				⊗			Zinc Pellet				
					⊗ .							8			Zinc Powder	4.1	0	1	1
		8			⊗				***************************************			8			Zinc Powder, 1210				
-						8						8			Zirconium Metal Powder, Industrial Grade, Zr-105, 99.5% 50 Mesh	4.1	1	3	1
						8						8			Zirconium Powder	1.4L			
						8						8		0 3	Zirconium Powder, Sponge	4.1	1	3	1
						8						8			Zirconium Powder, Type II Class II	4.1			
				8					8			8			Zirconium-Nickel Alloy	4.1			
				8					8			8			Zirconium-Nickel Alloy 70/30	4.1			

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Appendix B: Company Organizational Sheet



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Appendix C: List of Emergency Coordinators

Below is a list of personnel that need to be contacted in the case of an emergency.

Emergency Coordinators	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	130	Tim Buck	Emergency Coordinator
Safety Management	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
770 EX	130	Tim Buck	Safety Supervisor
Material Waste Management	127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
		Jarrod Britton	Waste Technician
Managerial Staff	161	Don Smith	C.E.O.
	139	Richard Edge	C.O.O.
	145	Charlie Resinger	Operations Manager
	116	Drew Shilling	Production Supervisor
	103	Sally Cyphert	Personnel Manager

Below is a list of the Emergency Coordinators. The primary should be contacted first. If the primary cannot be contacted, revert to the secondary contact.





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Appendix D: List of Contacts

In the event of an emergency, personnel are to contact their direct or immediate supervisor. If their supervisor is not available then the situation is to be reported to the next available supervisor or manager. In the case of an extreme emergency, such as a fire or medical response, the general intercom may be used (PAGE). A current contact list is as listed below.

101	Conference Room	Conference Room
102	Conference Room	Conference Room
103	Sally Cyphert	Human Resources Manager
104	Jeremy Armer	IT Administrator
105	Patty Fults	Admin Receptionist
106	Robin Urbansky	Customer Service Manager
108	Debbie Coleman	Contract Administrator
109	Chad Porter	Program Manager
110	Bobbie Jo Buchholz	Customer Service
111	Jennifer Kocholek	Purchasing Manager
113	Darren Adams	Shipping & Receiving
115	Janet Scott	VP of Finance & HR
116	Drew Shilling	Production Supervisor
118	Mike Riley	International Shipping
119	Amberlyn Brenizer	ATF Processor
120	R&D	Research & Development
121	John Putt	Quality Supervisor
123	Jamie Ickes	Quality Supervisor
124	QA	Quality Assurance Lab
125	Dave Blanchard	Incoming Quality Supervisor
127	Daniel Lashinsky	Director of Safety
129	Kristal Starcher	Customer Service
130	Tim Buck	Safety & Security Supervisor
134	Mark Renwick	Maintenance
135	Jacob Kravel	Conference Room
136	Rich Smith	Manufacturing IT
137	Bill Gaus	Shipping Supervisor
138	Trichelle Hoovler	Accountant
139	Richard Edge	C.O.O.
142	Bob Sholler	Accounting
144	Matt Mack	Mechanical Engineer
145	Charlie Resinger	Operations Manager
146	Kelly Bielata	Document Control
147	Marsha Barr	Quality Manager
149	Sandra Barretta	Materials Manager
152	Jay Wasser	Engineering Manager
153	Seth Riley	Electrical Engineer
154	Rod Holzapfel	Warehouse Manager
159	Brent Shilling	Quality Supervisor
161	Don Smith	C.E.O.
163	DCMA	DCMA Office
126	Building A	Break Room

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157	Building B	Packaging Facility
131	Building C	Break Room
151	Building C-2	Lean-To Assembly
158	Building D-1	Aerosol Assembly
122	Building G	40mm Assembly
133	Building H	Smoke Grenade/Projectile Assy.
132	Building K	Upper Warehouse
114	Building K	Wire Production
117	Building L	Sting-Ball Assembly
128	Building M	M201A1 Fuze Assembly
112	Building MS-1	Machine Shop
155	Building MS-2	Hydra & Machine Shop
156	Building N	M213 Fuze Assembly

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Appendix E: List of Emergency Equipment

Special equipment is often required and may be needed quickly in an emergency, equipment available include:

- Absorbent materials Absorbent materials include sodium bicarbonate, floor-sweep, and
 vermiculite material. Sodium bicarbonate can be found under the Building C warehouse sink,
 and under the sink in the break room area. These materials can be used to absorb spilled
 chemicals or materials.
- *Air compressor* Air compressors are present in Building A, C, and F. Backup reserve air compressors are present in Building M. Air compressors can be used to operate air operated devices and other equipment.
- *Fans* Fans are used in various locations throughout the facility. They can be used to help circulate air within a contaminated or confined environment. If a severe explosion hazard is present, then standard fan units may not be used.
- *Fire extinguishers* Fire extinguishers are present in each area located by primary points of egress. There are three standard types of water extinguishers present, Class ABC extinguishers, Class D extinguishers, and water extinguishers. Extinguishers have been selected for their compatibility of materials according to specific hazards and hazard areas.
- *First aid supplies* First aid supplies are located in each production area at the primary point of egress and at sink locations. First aid supplies include gauzes, adhesive strips, bandages, gloves, creams, tweezers, scissors, and other generic supplies. First aid kits are intended for superficial injuries only. Inventory of kits are checked monthly, and are refilled as needed to ensure they have sufficient first aid supplies. If contaminated, the entire kit should be replaced.
- *Forklifts* There are currently five forklifts used at this facility, consisting of two Class 2 stand-up forklifts and three Class 5 riding forklifts. The two stand-ups are both electric powered, while one of the riding forklifts is diesel powered and the other two is fueled by propane.
- *Fuel supply* Fuel supply points, such as for propane and gasoline, are stationed directly behind the maintenance shed location on the front side of Building C. The diesel fuel tank is location to the right of conex group A. Fuel is used for the tractor and the one riding forklift.
- *Medical supplies* The First Responder and EMT medical bags are located in the Safety office inside Building C. These medical supplies are much more inclusive than those in the first aid kits located in the buildings, and may only be used by qualified personnel. If medical supplies become contaminated or compromised, they would then need to be replaced immediately.
- **Portable heaters** There is one portable heater located on site. It is generally located in the range of Building G, though it sometimes used by maintenance and other areas as needed. The unit requires kerosene fuel to operate.
- **Respirator masks** Respirator masks are issued out to personnel as required by their job. Full-face respirators are maintained by the operator and stored in their lockers within the break-room or changing room located in Building C. New masks are stored in the Safety office.
- *Spill Containment Kits* There are three spill containment kits at this facility, one located at the shipping and receiving dock in Building C, one in the Waste Containment Facility located in Building O, and one at conex group A and B. Spill containment kits include: 1 bag of lechite absorbent material, 2 absorbent pillows, 4 absorbent socks, 30 absorbent pads, 1 set of PPE, and an Emergency Response Guidebook.

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• *Personal protective equipment* – PPE is maintained in the change-room shed outside Building H, change-room shed outside Building I, and the changing-room and storage-room within Building C. Protective equipment includes; gloves, hoods, Tyvek suits and labcoats, sleeves, particle masks, and half and full-face respirators.

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Appendix F: Incident Report Statements

Date of incident:	1 ime:	AM/PM		
Name of injured person:		~		
Address:				
Phone Number(s):				
Date of birth:	Male	Female		
Who was injury reported to: (circle	e one) Su	pervisor	Safety	HR
Type of injury:				
Details of incident:				
15				
2				
Immediate Corrective Action:				
2				
Location/Department where incid	lent occurred:			
4				
Injury requires physician/hospital				
Name of physician/hospital:				
Address:				
Physician/hospital phone number				
Employee refuses transport to a h				
amployee refuses transport to a n	ophui againsi	L. M. Garrier		~
Signature of Injured party			Dat	e
Signature of Supervisor			Dat	12
signature of supervisor			Dai	e
	00.0	limator within 2.4.1	ours of inoid	ant
Return this form to	Safety Coord	imator within 24 i	louis of mela	icht.

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Appendix G: Incident/Accident Reports

GOMBINED SYSTEMS	
 Incident/Accident Report	,

To: (Organization Name, Address, Phone Numb	er)	Request Date:
From:		
Combined Systems, Inc. 388 Kinsman Rd. Jamestown PA, 16134		Report Completed By:
Inspection/Failure Report Number:		CAR No.
Date and Time of Incident:		
Facility Location of Incident:		
Type of Accident:		
Contract, Subcontract, or Purchase Order:		
Item Name/Nomenclature and Lot Number:		
Hazard Classification:		
Accident Narrative:		
Number and Type of Fatalities/Injuries:		
Description of Property Damage:		
Actual/Estimated Damage Cost:		
Quantity of Explosives Involved :		
Description of Condition and Probable Cause	(s):	
Corrective Actions Taken to Prevent Recurre	nce:	
Summary of Lessons Learned and Recommer	dations:	
Effects on Production:		
Remarks:		
Signature and Date: Date:	Signature for Verification and Da	ate: Date:
Safety Rep.	Safety Rep.	
Quality/Safety Manager	Quality/Safety Mana	ger

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Appendix H: Facility Layout



—) MG-1 •

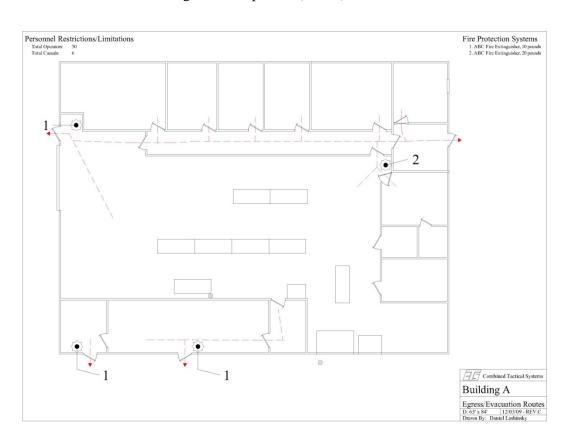
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Appendix H: Building A

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 63'X84' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

A break room and a pair of restrooms are provided in this area. Safety features include areas painted with static resistant paint and fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (3 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building A

- Ensure that the tumbler machine is turned off;
- Make sure all lathe machines are turned off;
- That the power switch is in the off position for the 12-guage roll crimper;
- The compressor is turned off and the air supply is closed;
- And that the heater oven is in the off position.

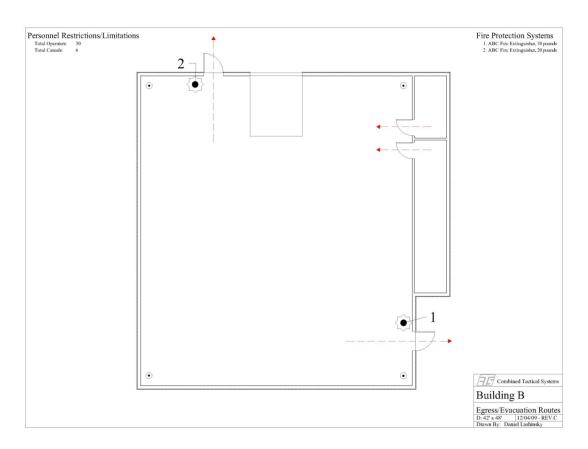
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Appendix H: Building B

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X48'X12' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; Explosion resistant heaters, outlets and lighting. Fire and static resistant rubber mats are provided for each workstation with additional fire extinguishers at each exit that include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building B

- Ensure that all machinery is turned off;
- And the compressor-line is disconnected.

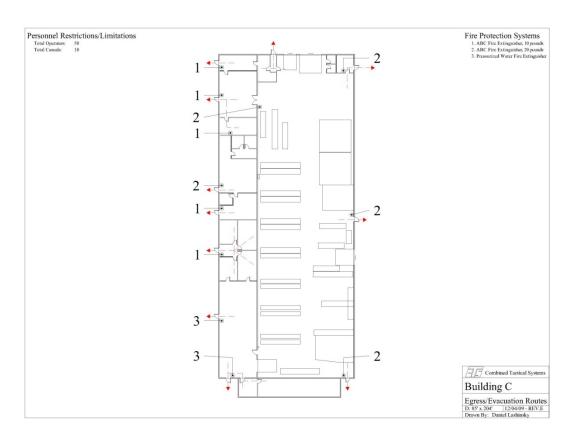
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Appendix H: Building C

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 84'X204' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

A break room and a pair of restrooms are provided in this area. Safety features include; exhaust ventilation system, pneumatic air presses and fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (5 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (5 each)
- 3. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (2 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building C

- Ensure that the humidity chamber is turned off;
- Make sure all radioactive x-ray machines are turned off;
- That the power is turned off for all process equipment;
- The compressor is turned off and the air supply is closed.

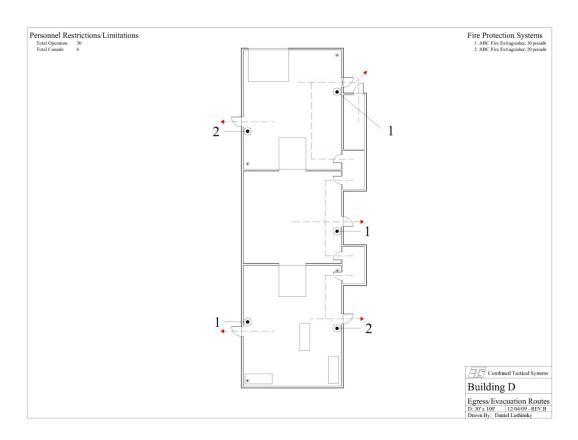
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Appendix H: Building D

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. This building is a 30'X100' that is sectioned off into three areas, D-1 is 30'X36'X10', D-2 is 30'X36'X10' and the Breezeway storage area is 30'X28'X10'. The 30'X100' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; static resistant paint in the D-2 area and fire extinguishers at points of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (3 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (2 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building D

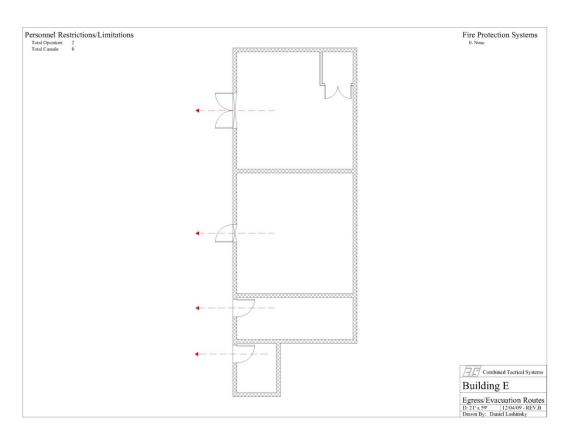
- Ensure that the drum mixer is turned off;
- The compressor is turned off and the air supply is closed;
- And that all machines are in the off position.

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Appendix H: Building E

This is a permanent operating facility of concrete, cinder blocks, wood, and shingled roof. The 21'X50' building is constructed of hollow concrete blocks for the walls, which support a wooden framed, shingled room. The walls are secured to a concrete floor. The floors are of solid concrete laid on a leveled gravel foundation. Equipment inside this building is grounded to the outside.

A shower room is provided on the southern end of the build to be used in the case of contamination to skin or other parts of the body. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters and lighting. Due to the contamination level of this building, there is only one Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher located in the emergency shower room.



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building E

- Ensure that the mixing vessel is turned off;
- Make sure that the water heater is turned off;
- That the water valve is in the off position;
- And that the circulating pump is in the off position.

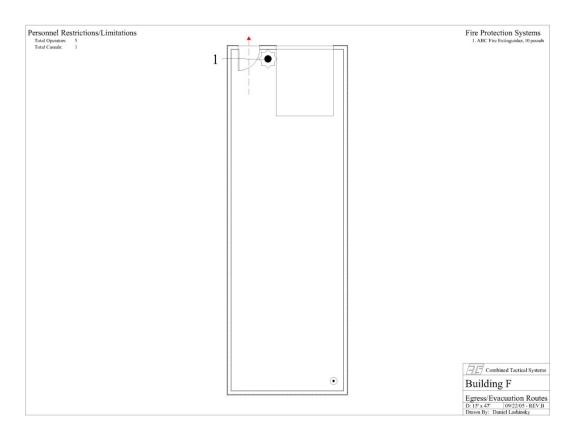
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Appendix H: Building F

This is a permanent maintenance support building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 47'X15' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; fire extinguishers at points of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building F

- Ensure that the air compressors are turned off;
- And that any other machinery is also turned off.

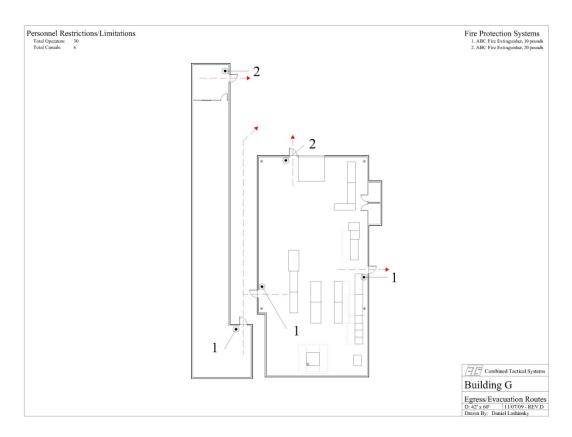
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Appendix H: Building G

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X60' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Grounding wire surrounds the perimeter of the facility that is grounded at each corner to a grounding rod. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters and lighting. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (3 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (2 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building G

- Ensure that machinery is turned off;
- That the air supply is closed; and
- That press and other equipment is turned off.

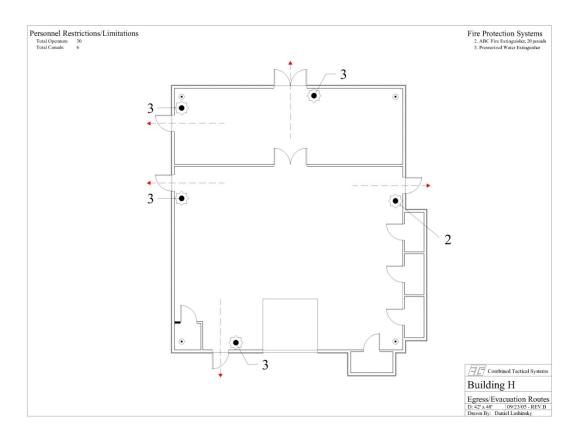
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Appendix H: Building H

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X48' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

A wooden framed dividing wall covered on both sides with .025-inch metal sheets separates the two work areas. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters, fixtures and lighting, a sprinkler system, and fire extinguishers at each point of egress.

- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)
- 3. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (4 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building H

- Ensure that crimping machines are turned off;
- Make sure all drill press machines are turned off;
- That the air supply valve is closed;
- And all other machines are turned off.

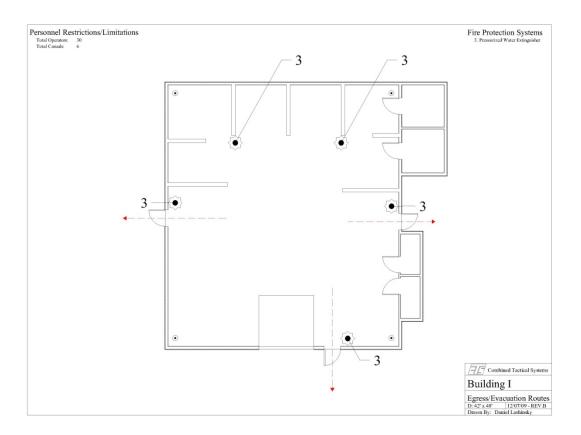
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Appendix H: Building I

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X48'X12' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features for this building include cinder block dividing walls filled with sand and capped with concrete, grounding rods for machines, exhaust ventilation system, explosion resistant heaters, lighting and outlets, and a water sprinkler system. This building is currently not being used, therefore is not equipped with any fire extinguishers. The fire extinguisher list would be as follows:

3. Pressurized Water Fire Extinguisher (5 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building I

- Ensure that all rotary and other pellet presses are turned off;
- Make sure the main air supply valve is closed;
- That the mixers used in making fuel are in the off position;
- And that all other machines are in the off position.

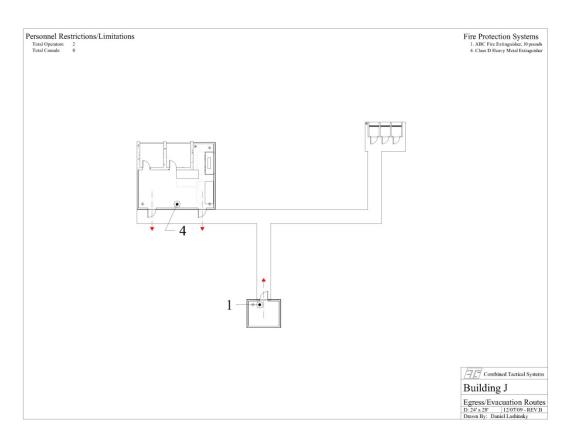
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Appendix H: Building J

This is a permanent operating line building of steel and concrete construction. The 28'X24'X8' building is constructed of .025 inch steel metal sheets on the inside walls with ¾ inch thick hard foam insulation between the support walls and the outside .025 inch sheet metal. The inside supports for these walls are of metal construction to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the metal frame together. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features for this building include remote control for the two mixing bays, two solid mixing bays with one foot reinforced concrete surrounded with 1" steel on the inside and ¾" steel walls on the exterior, explosion resistant outlets, heating and lighting, and a pyrotechnic mixing station made of ¾" thick steel plate. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)
- 4. Class D Heavy Metal Fire Extinguisher (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building J

- Ensure that the mixing bays are turned off (switch is in control shed);
- And that the glove-box vent is in the off position.

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Appendix H: Building K

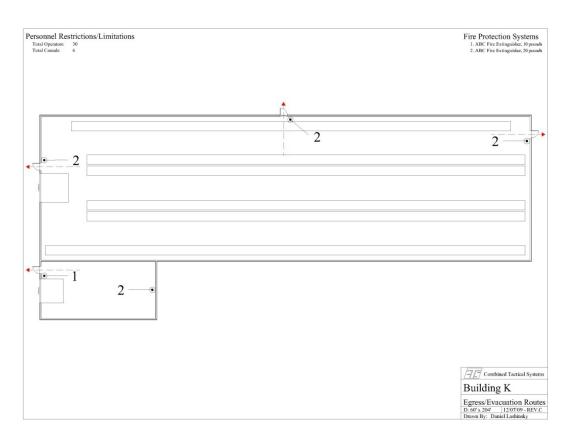
This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 60'X204'X24' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; exhaust ventilation system and fire extinguishers at each point of egress. Fire extinguishers within the production area include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pounds (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (1 each)

Fire extinguishers within the warehouse area include:

2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pounds (3 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building K

- Ensure that the two wire coating machines are turned off;
- Make sure all heater elements are turned off;
- That the filter pumps are turned off;
- The air supply valve is closed;
- The heating vats are unplugged;
- And the exhaust vent is turned off.

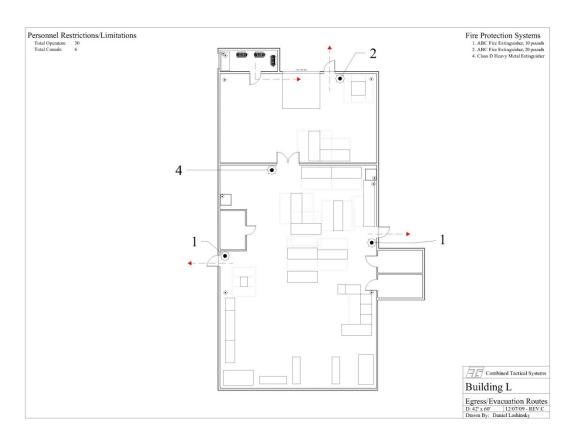
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Appendix H: Building L

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X60' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include; static resistant paint, powder-drop shielding, explosion proof outlets, heaters and lighting, and fire extinguishers at points of egress. Fire extinguishers include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (2 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)
- 4. Class D Heavy Metal Fire Extinguisher (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building L

- Ensure that the tumbler machine is turned off;
- Make sure all drill press machines are turned off;
- And that the air supply valve is closed;

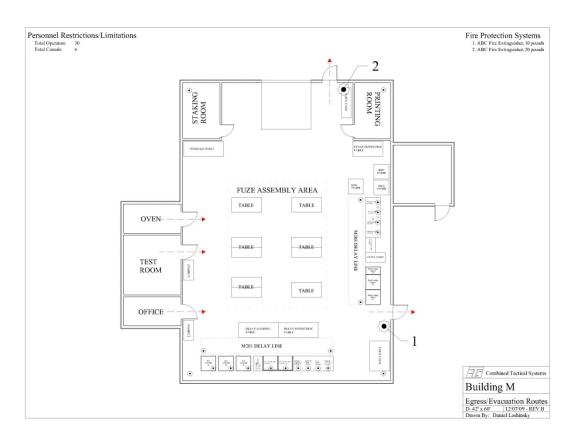
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Appendix H: Building M

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X60' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Where static shoes are required, floors are painted with specialized conductive paint and/or grounded mats are provided. Grounding wire surrounds the perimeter of the facility that is grounded at each corner to a grounding rod. Safety features include explosion resistant heaters and lighting. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building M

- Ensure that the rotary press is turned off;
- Make sure the staker is turned off;
- The compressor is turned off and the air supply is closed;
- And that all test equipment is turned off.

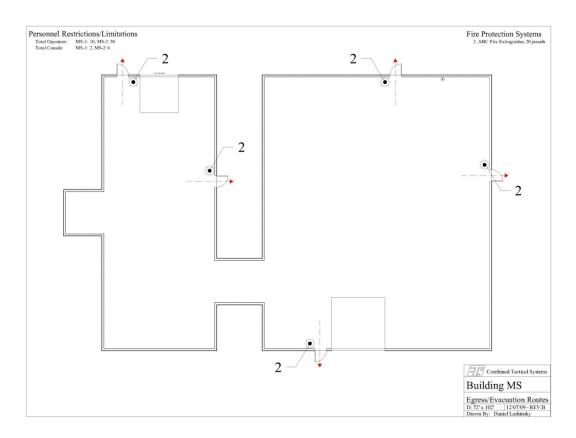
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Appendix H: Building MS

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 72'X30' and 72'X60' connected building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fatigue matting and operational shielding for select machinery. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (5 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building MS

- Ensure that all lathes are turned off;
- Make sure all drill presses are turned off;
- And that all other machines and devices are turned off.

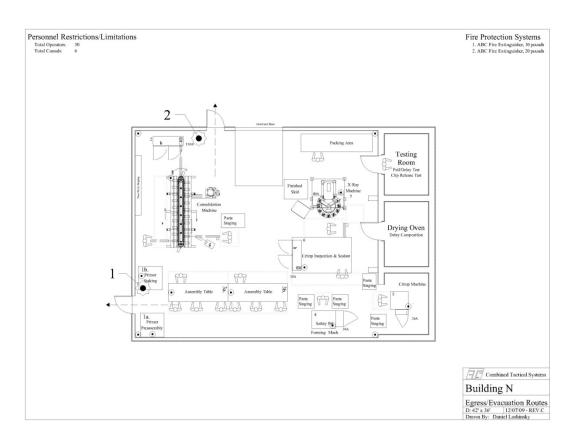
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Appendix H: Building N

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 42'X36' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fatigue matting and operational shielding for select machinery. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

- 1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 10 pound (1 each)
- 2. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building N

- Ensure primer pre-assembly machines are turned off;
- Ensure Consolidation-Primer Machine is turned off;
- Ensure Pin-Forming Machine is turned off;
- Ensure C70 Crimp Machine is turned off;
- Ensure Inspection Machine is turned off;
- Ensure X-Ray Machine is turned off;

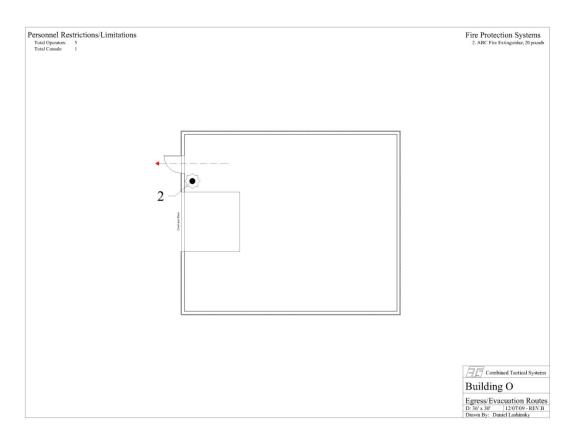
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Appendix H: Building O

This is a permanent operating assembly building of steel, wood and concrete construction. The 36'X30' building is constructed of .025-inch steel metal sheets on the outside walls with a 4-inch thick insulation between the sidewalls and 6-inch thick insulation between the sheet metal-roof. The inside supports for these walls are of 2"X4"'s constructed together to give the outside walls support. The main support beams are constructed of factory-constructed metal trusses and frameworks, which hold the wood 2"X4"'s in place. These steel columns are themselves fastened by bolts to concrete piers.

Safety features include fatigue matting and operational shielding for select machinery. Fire extinguishers at points of egress include:

1. ABC Fire Extinguisher, 20 pound (1 each)



Outline Checklist for Restarting Procedures within Building O

• None;

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Appendix I: Material Waste Management Inspection Checklist Form

Combined Tactical Systems		1																	
388 Kinsman Road		l																	
Jamestown, PA 16134		l								- i	Date:								- 0
(724) 932-2177								1	nspec	tors 1	Name:								
Material Waste Management Inspection Checklist										Sign	ature:								
Inspection Item	Pass/Fail	A	В	C	D-1	D-2	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M	MS-1	MS-2	N	0
1 Are containers managed in compliance with 40 CFR 265 Subpart I and 25 PA Code 265a Subchapter I?											Г			3				Т	
Containers of hazardous waste in good condition?																		\neg	
3 Containers and stored waste compatible?	, 1				,													\neg	
4 Centainers kept closed except during addition or removal of wastes?																		\neg	
5 Containers managed to prevent leaks?																		\neg	70
6 Provides a configuration and aisle spacing which insures safe management and access?						J ,												\neg	
7 Container storage areas inspected at least weekly?																		\neg	
8 Special requirements for ignitable or reactive and incompatible waste comply with regulations?						2 8	- 8		Г					8 -			- 1	\neg	- 1
9 Proper containment and collection systems in place?																		\neg	
10 Containers clearly marked with accumulation date and visible for inspection?															\neg			\neg	
11 Containers labeled "Hazardous Waste"?									\vdash			т			\neg	\neg		\neg	
12 Containers labeled accurately identify contents?							- 0								\neg			\neg	
13 Residual waste kept separate from hazardous waste?																\neg		\neg	
14 Waste stored as not to create a safety risk?																		\neg	
15 Waste deposited only in designated storage areas?							-3											\neg	
16 Residual waste not stored for more than one year, hazardous waste no more than 90 days?						1										\neg		\neg	
17 Equipment maintained in operable condition?																		\neg	
18 Waste stored to prevent groundwater degradation?	_														\neg			\neg	
19 No putrescible waste or liquid waste stored in piles?																		\neg	
20 Waste storage area properly designed, constructed and maintained?																			
Bld Conditions	No	tes &	Co	rrec	tive	Act	tion	s:											
A																			
В	1 10																	- 30	
C	0 10 0																		
D-1	-																		
D-2	8																	- 386	
В																		- 500	
F																			
G																			
H	107																	37.0	
I	0 000 0 040																	100	
J																		33	
K	15																		
L	0 /87 7 %																		
M																		- 0	
MS-1																			
MS-2											C	TS-4	1-034	Rev	νB.	7/09	07		
N																			